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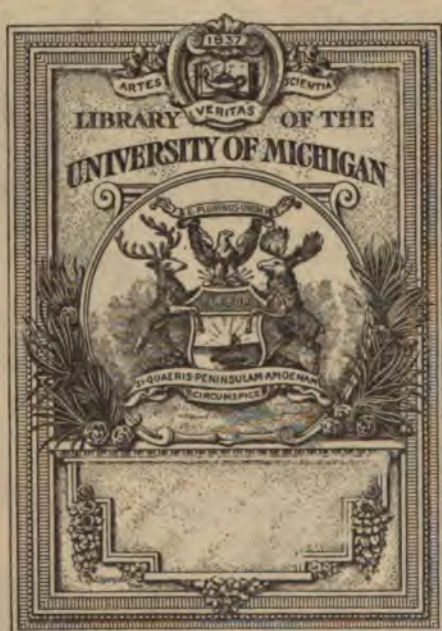
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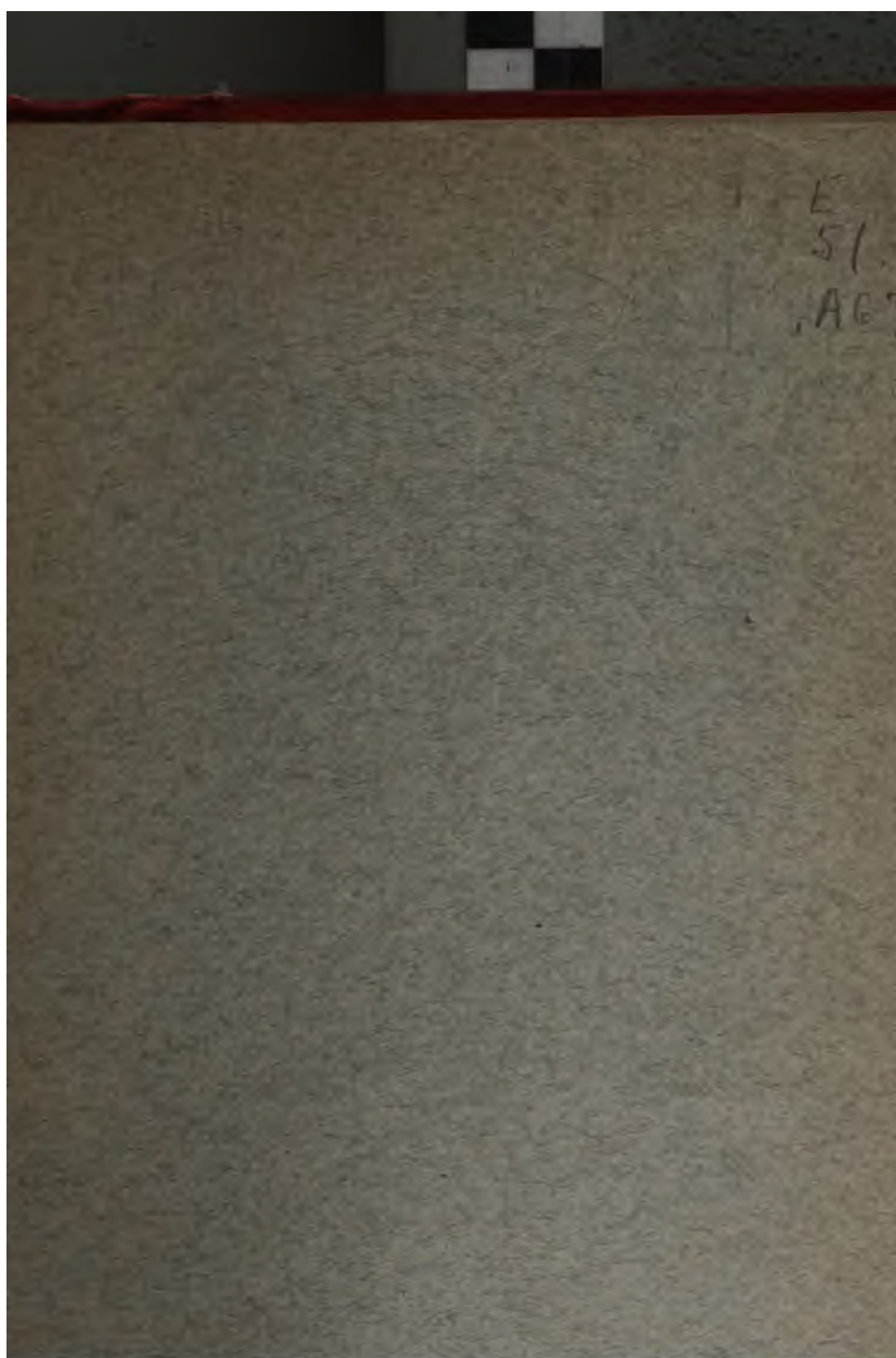
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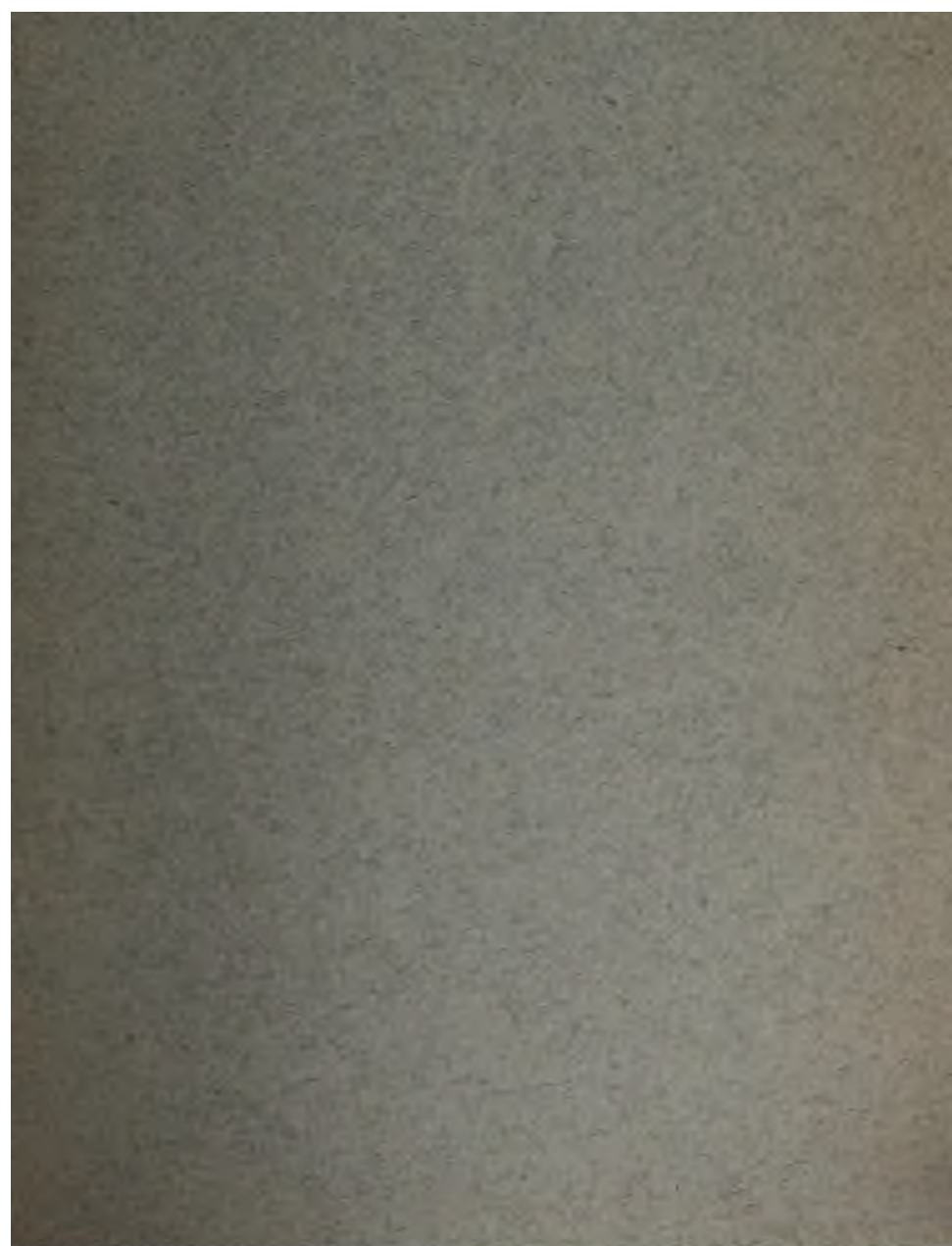
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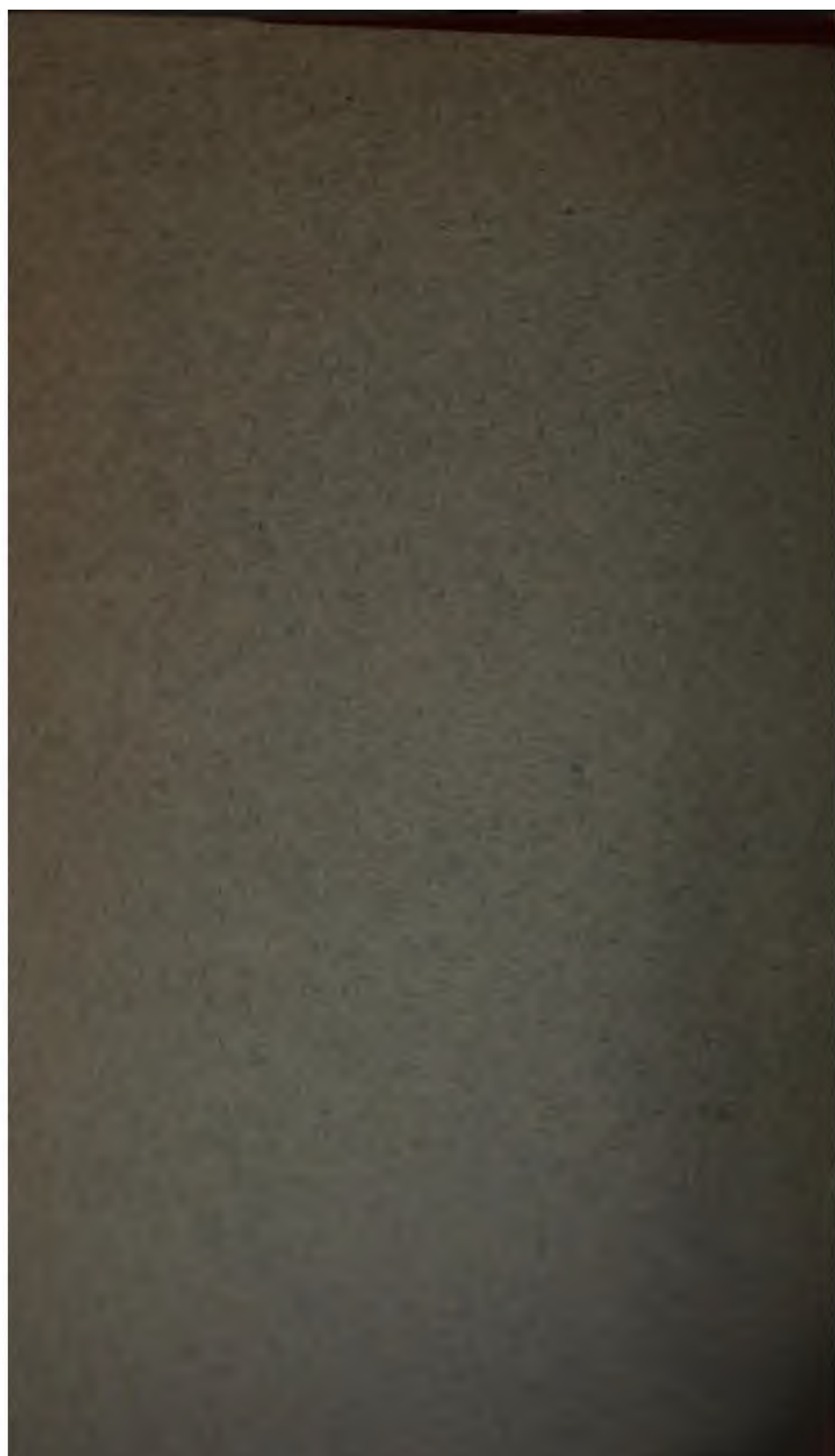












*From E. H. Gray Prof. Case*

24634

Archaeological Institute of America.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1884-85.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

BOSTON, MAY 9, 1885.



CAMBRIDGE:  
JOHN WILSON AND SON.

University Press.

1885.





# Archæological Institute of America.

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# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## *Council, 1885-86.*

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, CAMBRIDGE, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, NEW YORK, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER, BOSTON.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, BOSTON.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, CAMBRIDGE.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, NEW YORK.

RUSSELL STURGIS, NEW YORK.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR., BALTIMORE.

ALFRED EMERSON, BALTIMORE.

## *Treasurer.*

GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH,

8 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

## *Secretary.*

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.,

29 CATHEDRAL STREET, BALTIMORE.



## OFFICERS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

---

### BOSTON SOCIETY.

*Executive Committee, 1885-86.*

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER, *Vice-President.*

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

W. W. GOODWIN.

H. W. HAYNES.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

E. W. GURNEY.

GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH, *Treasurer.*

E. H. GREENLEAF, *Secretary.*

---

### BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

*President.*

JOHN W. McCOY.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

*Recording Secretary and Treasurer.*

ALFRED EMERSON.



**NEW YORK SOCIETY.***President.*

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HENRY C. POTTER.

CHARLES P. DALY.

HOWARD CROSBY.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

*Treasurer.*

ROBERT HOBART SMITH.

*Secretary.*

WILLIAM R. WARE.

*Committee on Membership.*

EDWARD F. DE LANCEY.

S. G. WARD.

HENRY H. GORRINGE.

EDWARD H. KENDALL.

AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM.

JAMES B. LUDLOW.

# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

---

1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, -- by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

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AT a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-



lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent ; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum ; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style :—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

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17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style :—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

# LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

## FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

HENRIKE JACOB	Munich
ALEXANDER CONZE	Berlin
ERST CUNYER	Berlin
GEORGE DUNNE	Steyna
KARL HILGEN	Steyna
G. C. C. MASPEN	Cairo
THEODORE MOMMSEN	Berlin
C. T. NEWTON	London
G. E. DE ROSE	Rome
W. H. WALLENBERG	Paris

## BOSTON SOCIETY.

### Life Members.

Alexander Agassiz	Cambridge.
Frederick L. Ames	Boston.
William Amory	-
• Thomas G. Appleton	-
Edwin Atkins	-
Frederic H. Barron	-
Joseph T. Bailey	-

• The names marked with an asterisk are those of deceased members.

Adolph F. Bandelier . . . . .	Highland, Ill.
E. Pierson Beebe . . . . .	Boston.
Stanton Blake . . . . .	"
J. Ingersoll Bowditch . . . . .	"
Charles S. Bradley . . . . .	Providence.
George L. Bradley . . . . .	Pomfret Centre, Conn.
John L. Bremer . . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. Gardner Brewer . . . . .	"
Martin Brimmer . . . . .	"
Mrs. Martin Brimmer . . . . .	"
William S. Bullard . . . . .	"
Arthur Astor Carey . . . . .	Cambridge.
George B. Chase . . . . .	Boston.
Joseph Thacher Clarke . . . . .	"
Thomas M. Clarke . . . . .	Providence.
George H. Corliss . . . . .	"
G. W. W. Dove . . . . .	Andover.
William Endicott, Jr. . . . .	Boston.
Dana Estes . . . . .	"
Glendower Evans . . . . .	"
Charles Fairchild . . . . .	"
Ezra Farnsworth . . . . .	"
John M. Forbes . . . . .	"
Manning F. Force . . . . .	Cincinnati.
William W. Goodwin . . . . .	Cambridge.
Horace Gray . . . . .	Boston.
Russell Gray . . . . .	"
Samuel A. Green . . . . .	"
E. W. Gurney . . . . .	Cambridge.
N. P. Hallowell . . . . .	Boston.
Rowland Hazard . . . . .	Peace Dale, R. I.
Mrs. Augustus Hemenway . . . . .	Boston.
George Higginson . . . . .	"
Henry L. Higginson . . . . .	"
*Miss Alice S. Hooper . . . . .	"
*Mrs. Samuel Hooper . . . . .	"
E. N. Horsford . . . . .	Cambridge.
James F. Hunnewell . . . . .	Boston.

Samuel Johnson . . . . .	Boston.
Henry P. Kidder . . . . .	"
Gardiner M. Lane . . . . .	"
Henry Lee . . . . .	"
Thornton K. Lothrop . . . . .	"
John Lowell . . . . .	"
Miss Ellen F. Mason . . . . .	"
Miss Ida N. Mason . . . . .	"
*Otis Norcross . . . . .	"
Charles Eliot Norton . . . . .	Cambridge.
Robert Treat Paine . . . . .	Boston.
Francis E. Parker . . . . .	"
Francis Parkman . . . . .	"
Oliver W. Peabody . . . . .	"
Henry L. Pierce . . . . .	"
*John C. Phillips . . . . .	"
Louis Prang . . . . .	"
Richard Price . . . . .	Topsfield.
C. A. L. Richards . . . . .	Providence.
Henry B. Rogers . . . . .	Boston.
Stephen Salisbury . . . . .	Worcester.
Samuel H. Scudder . . . . .	Cambridge.
Philip H. Sears . . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. G. Howland Shaw . . . . .	"
Quincy A. Shaw . . . . .	"
Mrs. E. A. Shepard . . . . .	Providence.
Mrs. Jared Sparks . . . . .	Cambridge.
William Eliot Sparks . . . . .	Taunton.
Richard Sullivan . . . . .	Boston.
Royal C. Taft . . . . .	Providence.
*Isaac Thacher . . . . .	Boston.
*Clement A. Walker . . . . .	"
Charles E. Ware . . . . .	"
Samuel D. Warren . . . . .	"
William B. Weedon . . . . .	Providence.
Mrs. Henry Whitman . . . . .	Boston.
Henry Austin Whitney . . . . .	"
John Woodbury . . . . .	"



The Boston Society of Architects.  
 The Harvard Art Club, Cambridge.  
 The Harvard Philological Society, Cambridge.

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**Annual Members.**

(1885-86.)

Francis E. Abbot . . . . .	Cambridge.
Mrs. Louis Agassiz . . . . .	"
Frederic D. Allen . . . . .	"
William F. Allen . . . . .	Madison, Wis.
John F. Andrew . . . . .	Boston.
William Ashburner . . . . .	San Francisco.
Mrs. Walter Baker . . . . .	Boston.
Simeon E. Baldwin . . . . .	New Haven.
Francis Bartlett . . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. E. H. Bigelow . . . . .	"
William Sturgis Bigelow . . . . .	"
Arthur W. Blake . . . . .	"
Miss Sarah H. Blanchard . . . . .	"
Charles P. Bowditch . . . . .	"
Miss Caroline A. Brewer . . . . .	"
Stephen Bullard . . . . .	"
Walter C. Cabot . . . . .	"
Charles F. Choate . . . . .	Cambridge.
Theodore M. Clark . . . . .	Boston.
Samuel C. Cobb . . . . .	"
Alexander Cochrane . . . . .	"
J. Randolph Coolidge . . . . .	"
Lady Crossley . . . . .	Lowestoft, England.
James G. Croswell . . . . .	Cambridge.
Henry Davenport . . . . .	Boston.
Horace Davis . . . . .	San Francisco.
F. Gordon Dexter . . . . .	Boston.
Lysander Dickerman . . . . .	"
E. S. Dixwell . . . . .	Cambridge.
William Frederick Duff . . . . .	Boston.

Thomas Durfee . . . . .	Providence.
Edmund Dwight . . . . .	Boston.
Louis Dyer . . . . .	Cambridge.
D. Cady Eaton . . . . .	New Haven.
Miss Georgiana G. Eaton . . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. John W. Elliot . . . . .	"
James C. Fisk . . . . .	Cambridge.
William H. Forbes . . . . .	Boston.
Harold N. Fowler . . . . .	Westfield.
William Gammell . . . . .	Providence.
John L. Gardner . . . . .	Boston.
George Z. Gray . . . . .	Cambridge.
Edward Hale Greenleaf . . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. James Greenleaf . . . . .	Cambridge.
Richard C. Greenleaf . . . . .	Boston.
William W. Greenough . . . . .	"
Mrs. Henry S. Grew . . . . .	"
Albert Harkness . . . . .	Providence.
E. B. Haskell . . . . .	Boston.
Henry W. Haynes . . . . .	"
T. Wentworth Higginson . . . . .	Cambridge.
R. M. Hodges . . . . .	Boston.
Charles D. Homans . . . . .	"
Thomas Hooker . . . . .	New Haven.
Edward W. Hooper . . . . .	Boston.
Edward Jackson . . . . .	"
Ernest Jackson . . . . .	"
John Cone Kimball . . . . .	"
S. R. Koehler . . . . .	"
Thomas Lang . . . . .	"
Amos A. Lawrence . . . . .	"
James L. Little . . . . .	"
Henry Cabot Lodge . . . . .	"
W. P. P. Longfellow . . . . .	Cambridge.
Charles G. Loring . . . . .	Boston.
Caleb William Loring . . . . .	"
Samuel K. Lothrop . . . . .	"
Augustus Lowell . . . . .	"

D. G. Lyon . . . . .	Cambridge.
R. H. Mather . . . . .	Amherst.
Miss Abby W. May . . . . .	Boston.
Joseph A. Miller . . . . .	Providence.
Charles H. Moore . . . . .	Cambridge.
Miss F. R. Morse . . . . .	Boston.
Frederick Law Olmsted . . . . .	Brookline.
James R. Osgood . . . . .	Boston.
Francis W. Palfrey . . . . .	"
J. M. Peirce . . . . .	Cambridge.
Charles C. Perkins . . . . .	Boston.
William Perkins . . . . .	"
Henry A. Phillips . . . . .	"
William T. Piper . . . . .	Cambridge.
Edward G. Porter . . . . .	Lexington.
Miss Sarah Porter . . . . .	Farmington, Conn.
Eleazer Franklin Pratt . . . . .	Boston.
Waldo S. Pratt . . . . .	Hartford.
Henry Preble . . . . .	Cambridge.
Thomas E. Proctor . . . . .	Boston.
H. H. Richardson . . . . .	Brookline.
Frederick H. Rindge . . . . .	Cambridge.
John C. Ropes . . . . .	Boston.
Denman W. Ross . . . . .	Cambridge.
Barthold Schlesinger . . . . .	Boston.
Miss Theodora Sedgwick . . . . .	Cambridge.
J. B. Sewall . . . . .	Braintree.
Thomas D. Seymour . . . . .	New Haven.
Frederick Sheldon . . . . .	Newport, R. I.
Miss Mary A. Tappan . . . . .	Lenox.
J. Henry Thayer . . . . .	Cambridge.
S. Lothrop Thorndike . . . . .	"
C. H. Toy . . . . .	"
W. S. Tyler . . . . .	Amherst.
J. C. Van Benschoten . . . . .	Middletown, Conn.
Henry Van Brunt . . . . .	Boston.
George W. Wales . . . . .	"
Miss M. A. Wales . . . . .	"

Alfred A. Wheeler . . . . .	San Francisco.
Edward Wheelwright . . . . .	Boston.
John Williams White . . . . .	Cambridge.
William D. Whitney . . . . .	New Haven.
George Wigglesworth . . . . .	Boston.
Marshall P. Wilder . . . . .	"
Robert C. Winthrop . . . . .	"
J. Huntington Wolcott . . . . .	"
Theodore D. Woolsey . . . . .	New Haven.

The Providence Athenæum.

---

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

**Life Members.**

William Alvord . . . . .	San Francisco.
Basil L. Gildersleeve . . . . .	Baltimore.
John W. McCoy . . . . .	"
D. O. Mills . . . . .	San Francisco.
Clarence B. Moore . . . . .	Philadelphia.
*Edward Spencer . . . . .	Baltimore.
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(1885-86.)

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# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Members of the Archæological Institute of America :*

THE past year has been marked in the history of the Archæological Institute by a radical change in its organization. The motives of this change and the steps in its accomplishment have been known to the members, but it seems desirable to place them upon permanent record in the present Report.

During the past six years the Executive Committee have had frequent reason to note that the national character of the Institute was not so generally recognized as was desirable; and that there was a consequent danger lest the successful accomplishment of its objects should be impeded, and its influence in the promotion of the ends for which it was established become more limited than it ought to be.

Originally founded mainly by the efforts of individuals in Boston and its vicinity, it became apparent, as time went on, that the support it would receive from other quarters was not likely to be such as had been

hoped for, and that, if its national and comprehensive character were to be maintained, means must be devised to engage a warmer concern in its work outside of New England. The progress of interest in archæological studies in different parts of the country was rapid, and their importance as a branch of liberal education was becoming more fully and intelligently comprehended. There seemed reason to fear lest independent societies might be formed in various places, whose efforts would suffer from lack of union and mutual understanding and support.

In view of these facts, which were presented to the Institute by the Executive Committee at the last annual meeting, a special committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and to report a scheme for the reorganization of the Institute upon such a plan as might seem best fitted to meet these dangers and needs. After careful deliberation such a scheme was devised, and was adopted by the Institute at a meeting held in the autumn of last year. The new form of organization appears in the Regulations that precede this Report.

Under it three affiliated societies now exist, — that of Boston, the mother society, that of Baltimore, and that of New York; and the list of their officers and members is also to be found on the preceding pages. Societies in other places, it may be hoped, will from time to time affiliate themselves with the Institute under the present system. It is to be observed that,

while a large measure of independent action is left to each society, they are all so united as to secure common action in matters of importance, and to afford mutual support in the promotion of their common interests. The basis of the Institute is thus broadened, the conduct of its affairs is placed in the hands of officers chosen from its different branches, and all ground of indifference to it as an institution of narrow local concern is removed. Whether the hope of extended usefulness which has been the ruling motive in this change of organization be fulfilled or not, there can be no question as to the desirableness of the experiment.

THE work accomplished by the Institute, during the somewhat more than five years of its existence under its original Regulations, has been such as well may afford satisfaction to its founders and its original members, and may serve to set a standard for future effort.

In the first circular issued by the Executive Committee, six years ago, with the intention of making as widely known as possible the objects for which the Institute had been formed, it was stated that "it hopes by its work to promote an acquaintance with the pre-historic antiquities of our country." How much this work was needed is clearly shown by a remark to be found in their First Annual Report, of the following year, that "a comprehensive survey of the

antiquities of America and a scientific classification of them are still lacking." Indeed, in an essay accompanying the same Report, the late Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, whose eminent authority in ethnological and archæological studies is generally recognized, declared that "American archæology is in such a low condition that we scarcely have such a science among us." Happily, something has been done to remove this reproach; and of the various influences that have contributed to bring about the improvement, no small share is due to the explorations and studies that have been promoted by this society.

The Institute was fortunate in securing at the outset Mr. Morgan's advice and assistance. In his opinion the most promising field for exploration in this country was that of the social organization, usages, and customs of the present Pueblo tribes of Indians, and of the architectural character of the structures now occupied by them. With the light thus gained, he thought a careful exploration and survey should be attempted of the numerous remains of similar structures still to be found, especially in the San Juan region, near the point where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona join;<sup>1</sup> and in other

<sup>1</sup> This is the spot which Mr. Morgan regarded as the probable place of origin of the ancient Mexicans. See a valuable paper read at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1878, and reproduced in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum, entitled "On the Ruins of a Stone Pueblo on the Animas River in New Mexico."

parts of New Mexico and Arizona. He drew up an elaborate scheme of the methods under which, in his judgment, such an exploration should be prosecuted, and suggested that it should be subsequently extended so as to comprise a complete survey of the more imposing ruins still existing in Mexico, Central America, and Yucatan.

Nor was this all: Mr. Morgan contributed to our First Annual Report an important "Study of the Houses of the American Aborigines," forming a substantial portion of the unpublished fifth part of his great work on "Ancient Society," and supplementing the interesting articles, previously contributed by him to the *North American Review*, on "Indian Migrations," "The Houses of the Mound-Builders," "The Seven Cities of Cibola," and "Montezuma's Dinner." This paper, thus supplied to us, was afterwards reproduced, with some slight alterations, by Major J. W. Powell as Vol. IV. of "Contributions to North American Ethnology," under the title of "Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines." It is characterized by this gentleman, the head of the Bureau of Ethnology attached to the Smithsonian Institution, as "of the highest value in correcting errors and exaggerations still prevalent, in removing the misconceptions and erroneous interpretations encumbering the original records made by incompetent observers, and in directing further research on philosophic principles."

The substance of Mr. Morgan's argument is, that

all the native tribes of America were of one common stock; that their institutions, usages, and customs were similar; and that all the various ruined structures to be found on this continent can be explained by the analogies of the existing communal buildings of New Mexico. Springing from a common mind, these exhibit only different stages of development, and form one system of works, from the Long House of the Iroquois to the Joint-Tenement stone structures of the Aztecs and the Mayas. At the epoch of European discovery tribes were found to be living on this continent in two well-marked ethnical periods, the Older Period of Barbarism, represented by the Iroquois, and the Middle Period, the stage of the ancient Mexicans; but no tribe had reached the Later Period of Barbarism, which immediately precedes civilization.

Your Committee, appreciating the importance of these views, and holding the opinion that "the study of the aboriginal life in America is essential to complete the history of the human race, as well as to gratify a legitimate curiosity concerning the condition of man on this continent previous to its discovery, four hundred years ago," sought for an agent "properly qualified by character and education" for the investigation of this interesting problem.

The next year they were able to report that they had secured for this work the services of Mr. Adolph F. Bandelier, of Highland, Illinois. In his able essays, "On the Art of War and Mode of Warfare of the An-



cient Mexicans"; "On the Distribution and Tenure of Lands and the Customs with respect to Inheritance among the Ancient Mexicans"; and "On the Social Organization and Mode of Government of the Ancient Mexicans,"—published in the Annual Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, at Cambridge, for the years 1877-1880,—essays marked by sound judgment and correct methods of historical interpretation, he had shown a minute and familiar acquaintance with the existing sources of information concerning the condition of the native races at the time of the Spanish Conquest. Thoroughly equipped in this respect, and possessing a knowledge of several European languages, and a fondness for linguistic studies which qualified him for the ready acquisition of native dialects, he had also the advantage of an enthusiastic devotion to his favorite studies, a readiness to endure any hardship in their pursuit, and a capacity for adapting himself to any necessity.

In August, 1880, Mr. Bandelier set out for New Mexico, and proceeded to make a most careful study of the great ruined Pueblo situated on the Rio Pecos, an affluent of the Rio Grande, about thirty miles southeast of Santa Fé. His "Report on the Ruins of the Pueblo of Pecos," preceded by "An Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico," was published by the Institute early in the following year, and makes a volume of one hundred and thirty-three pages, illustrated by eleven



plates. Pecos was proved to be the famous Pueblo, called by the Spaniards "Cicuye," first visited in the autumn of 1541 by Alvarado, the lieutenant of Coronado, in the course of the romantic expedition in search of "the Seven Cities of Cibola." Upon a comparison of his own careful measurements of all its parts with those given by Mr. Morgan and Dr. Jackson of buildings situated in localities farther north, but identical in plan, structure, and material, Mr. Bandelier comes to the conclusion that this is "probably the largest aboriginal structure of stone within the United States, so far described." He estimates the number of compartments contained in it as amounting to five hundred and eighty-five, and says that for size it will bear comparison with many of the ruins of Mexico and Central America. A minute and thorough description of the structure is given, and the archaeological discoveries that in any way bear upon it are detailed in full. The history of the Pueblo is outlined from the first description given by Castañeda, the chronicler of Coronado's march, and the narrative of Espejo, who visited it forty years later, down through the period of its conquest by Oñate, in 1597, to the revolt of the Pecos from the Spanish rule, in 1680, their reconquest, and the final abandonment of the Pueblo, in 1840.

In 1883 a second edition of Mr. Bandelier's Pecos Report was published, in response to a demand that had come for it from Santa Fé on the occasion of

the celebration, proposed to be held during the summer of that year, of the supposed three hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the foundation of that city. It was regarded as the best possible guide for the many strangers who were expected there, for studying the history and understanding the character of the remains of the most noted of the ruined structures to be found in the vicinity of Santa Fé.

The other paper in the same volume is a very thorough and accurate essay upon the original sources of Spanish-American history, embracing a careful analysis of the various itineraries of the first explorers and missionaries, in which is to be found the earliest mention of the different inhabited Pueblos, together with notes supplying a complete bibliography of the subject. Mr. Bandelier believes that his discussion has proved the truthfulness of the chroniclers of Coronado's expedition, and established the superior advantages of New Mexico as a field for ethnological and archæological investigation. There can be no doubt that the Committee was correct "in regarding this volume as a highly valuable contribution to the knowledge of American antiquities and history."

After completing this work, early in October, 1880, Mr. Bandelier visited the important group of inhabited Pueblos situated in the valley of the Rio Grande, about thirty miles to the west of Santa Fé. Here, in the Pueblo of Cochití, inhabited by a branch of the Queres stock, he spent two months; and, having been

adopted into the tribe, he lived with them upon terms of complete familiarity and unusual confidence. An account of some of the information thus acquired by him in regard to their social organization, customs, traditions, and religious beliefs was given in the Committee's Second Annual Report, which contains a notice of his curious discovery of two life-sized stone figures of the Puma, still worshipped by the Queres as the idol of "Shyayag," their God of the Chase.

In the latter part of December, 1880, Mr. Bandelier returned home for a vacation, and, as the Committee had entered into an arrangement with Mr. Lorillard to send a competent explorer to accompany M. Charnay in his travels in Mexico and Central America, it was thought best to interrupt for the moment Mr. Bandelier's studies in New Mexico, and to despatch him to Mexico, where he arrived early in March, 1881, and remained till the autumn. In the Third Annual Report, for 1882, a partial analysis was given of the long and interesting Report which Mr. Bandelier prepared upon his return, mainly relating to what had been accomplished by him at Cholula and Mitla, two of the most important sites of ancient semi-civilization in that country. The publication of this Report was, however, delayed until last year, when it appeared in a handsome volume of three hundred and twenty-six pages, illustrated by twenty-seven plates. This, too, is a real "contribution to the knowledge of American antiquities and history."

Mr. Bandelier's rare knowledge of the early Spanish authorities, combined with his acquaintance with the remains of Indian antiquity in neighboring regions, as well as with existing Indian life, has enabled him to throw near light upon many dark questions in respect to Mexican history, tradition, mythology, and customs. His account of the famous pyramid of Cholula and the "palaces" of Mitla is full, accurate, and interesting, and brings these noted buildings out of the realm of marvel and error into the domain of simple truth. His archæological studies proper have had the result of signally confirming Mr. Morgan's opinions in regard to the architectural methods practised under the quasi-civilization of the ancient Aztecs. The great "pyramid," or rather mound, of Cholula is shown to have been "not originally constructed upon the plan which it now appears to have, but to have grown in the course of time according to necessity. This would account for its enormous size without resorting to the supposition of extravagant numbers of population; and would tend to show also, that, while it was the product of communal labor, it was built for some purpose of public utility, and not to benefit private interests, or as a token of respect for the memory of individuals." (p. 248.) "The structure accordingly presents itself as the base of an artificially elevated, and therefore, according to Indian military art, a fortified pueblo." (p. 253.) "The so-called 'palaces' of Mitla, built without the knowledge of mechanical

contrivances, ornamented by mere 'rule of thumb,' imperfectly ventilated, and correspondingly dark, appear only as the barbaric effort of a barbarous people." (p. 307.)

After his return from Mexico, in the following spring, 1882, Mr. Bandelier went back to New Mexico to resume his studies and explorations there. The results are given in his report upon his "Investigations in New Mexico in the Spring and Summer of 1882," published in the first Bulletin of the Archæological Institute, for January, 1883. This is a valuable work for the light it sheds upon the ethnology and condition of the country at the time of Coronado's expedition, and on the languages, the social condition and the religious beliefs of the different tribes. Some of the author's conclusions are novel and surprising, as, for example, his estimate that the population dwelling at that period in many-storied buildings did not exceed 30,000, and that the great number of ruins now existing is proof, not of simultaneous, but of successive occupation, and does not imply a large population at any one time. The ruins antedating the sixteenth century he divides into four classes:—1st. Cave-dwellings; 2d. Cliff-houses; 3d. One-story buildings of stone, forming scattered villages; and 4th. Large houses with retreating stories. Of these he regards the cave-dwellings and the many-storied joint-tenement houses as most directly connected. He thinks that there are in fact only two types of aboriginal archi-

ture in New Mexico,—the many-storied communal house, and the one-story stone buildings grouped into villages. So long as the small-house architecture had not been noticed in New Mexico, the aboriginal dwellings existing there appeared to be totally disconnected from those found farther south. Before attempting to trace the connection, if any, which exists between them, Mr. Bandelier next undertook to explore the region east of the Rio Grande, formerly inhabited by the Jumanos, and in which lie the celebrated ruins at Gran Quivira. A full account of this journey, as well as two reports by Mr. Bandelier upon his "Investigations in New Mexico in 1883-84," illustrated by a map, were given in our last Annual Report, which was principally devoted to the subject of American antiquities.

Two works by Mr. Bandelier, which are essential to a complete understanding of what has been already accomplished for the scientific investigation of American antiquities, still remain for the society to publish.

The first is the concluding portion of his "Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico." This comprises an account of the narratives of the different expeditions into that region up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a discussion of the routes followed, and an attempt to identify the localities visited, especially by Espejo and Oñate. It will also be necessary to print

a complete report of his final explorations in Northern Mexico, from the point where our last Annual Report left him, in March, 1884, in the valley of the Sonora. This will prove to be quite as interesting as any previous report, as his route lay through a region almost unknown on account of the terror inspired by the Apaches, and brought him over the Sierra Madre to the remarkable remains of the Casas Grandes, near Janos, in the State of Chihuahua.<sup>1</sup> Of these there is no existing adequate account, and Mr. Bandelier's complete plans, with their explanation not only of the house architecture, but of the military construction and of the system of irrigation and of the trails of the tribes, ought not to be lost to the world.

Both of these unpublished documents are indispensable to our knowledge of the topography, and to our understanding of the accounts of the first explorers of a portion of our own country, since Mr. Bandelier is the only competent explorer who has ever travelled over the routes that must of necessity have been followed. Inasmuch as so large a proportion of what the society has already expended upon the investigation of American antiquities has gone to defray the expenses of these very journeyings, it would seem unreasonable that the results thus acquired should be lost to science.

<sup>1</sup> A map of N. E. Sonora and N. W. Chihuahua has been published by the U. S. War Department, compiled from information derived from these last explorations of Mr. Bandelier.



WHILE the work described in the preceding statement has been done by the Institute in America, work still more brilliant in result and still more striking in character has been accomplished in the Old World. There is no need to recount the story of the expedition to Assos, and of the investigations carried on at that site for somewhat more than three years. It has been fully set forth in preceding Annual Reports, and in the instructive Report on the Investigations at Assos in 1881, by Mr. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is now engaged in preparing the Report of the work done in 1882-83. Owing to the wide range and novel results of the investigations of these years, the labor of preparation of this Report is great; but a large portion, if not the whole of it, will probably be ready for the press in the course of the present year.

The publication of this Report must be awaited before the full value of the work of the Institute at Assos can be duly estimated. It may be safely asserted, however, that it will prove to be one of the most important contributions made during the present century to the knowledge of civic Greek antiquity. Assos has been explored and recovered as no other Greek city has been. The restoration of its famous temple, a monument of the highest interest in the history of Doric architecture, is but one, and perhaps not the most considerable, of the results of the expedition. The recovery of the main civic buildings of the ancient city is of more novel and various interest.



Nothing like them has heretofore been known and described. The complete and exact restoration of them secured by the labor and skill of Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Koldewij, was made possible by those peculiar local and historic conditions of Assos which first determined the choice of the site for exploration; and the knowledge which has been gained of them makes an increase of unexpected amount to the stock of information concerning the public edifices of a Greek city, and the modes of life of its inhabitants. For while it affords unprecedented illustration of the principles of Greek architecture as applied to buildings of different descriptions, in modifications of style, in methods of construction, in distribution of plan, and in the relations of contiguous edifices, it also contributes largely to more precise acquaintance with the customs, occupations, and interests of the people for whose needs and pleasures these buildings were erected.

The desire that America might accomplish a piece of work of some significance in the domain of classical archæology has been satisfied, and the outlay upon the expedition has been justified by these results. What this outlay has amounted to in money may be seen from the abstract appended to this Report of the income and expenditure of the Institute during the past six years.

In the course of the last autumn the sum of five thousand dollars was provided, by the liberality of a

member of the Institute, to be used under the direction of a special committee of the Institute for an expedition to Babylonia, under the charge of Dr. W. H. Ward, of New York. The expedition was to be of the nature of a brief reconnoissance, in the hope of determining a favorable site for future thorough investigation. Dr. Ward was joined in the East by Dr. Sterrett, and by Mr. Haynes as the photographer of the party. Dr. Sterrett's health unfortunately broke down, and he was obliged to leave the party at Bagdad. No report for publication has yet been received of the route or observations of Dr. Ward.

The whole Mesopotamian region becomes from year to year, with the rapid advance in knowledge of Assyrian antiquity, of more and more importance as a field of archæological investigation. Many sites of interest have been determined, but remain as yet unexplored by science. Many gaps in knowledge are still to be filled; and what has already been acquired indicates that a vast amount still remains to be gained, before the earth will have rendered up the full record of the past which has been preserved within its sheltering bosom. The relations of the civilization of this region to that of Egypt, of the Asiatic shores of the Mediterranean, and of Greece, are gradually becoming better understood than of old; and the limits in this direction of the history of the intellectual life of man are being gradually extended and defined. It is desirable that the Institute should bear its part in .

the long and interesting work that still needs to be done in the lands bordering upon the Tigris and the Euphrates; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the expedition of this year may be but the precursor of one thoroughly equipped for purposes of prolonged investigation.

The Fourth Annual Report of the School of Classical Studies at Athens, which should accompany the present Report, has been unavoidably delayed. It will be presented independently to the members of the Institute in the course of a few weeks. The Committee on the School have had the gratification, during the past year, of being able to announce that a site for a permanent building for the School, in a very favorable position, has been offered to it by the Greek government. The matter will be presented fully in the Committee's Report, but it deserves special notice in this Report of the Council of the Institute, as an event of marked interest in the history of the School. The action of the Greek government demands the grateful acknowledgment of the Institute, and at the same time imposes upon it an obligation to see that every effort is made to take advantage of its liberal and honorable offer. The erection of a permanent and fitting home for the School would give to it at once a character and a position in Athens which it must lack so long as its abode is not its own, and is liable to change. The cost of such a building is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and the interest on

this sum would not be more than the amount now paid for rent, while the expense and trouble and the dilapidation of its property consequent upon occasional removals would be altogether avoided. The steady growth of the library of the School affords a strong motive for securing a safe and suitable lodgment for it. We are now engaged in laying the foundations of an institution that is intended for the service of future generations as well as of our own, and of which the importance and influence are likely to increase with time.

It is for the interest of students in every branch of knowledge that the highest standard attainable in each should be maintained by those engaged in it. The School at Athens is an essential complement of our university system of classical education. The opportunities of American students to pursue advanced classical studies, and to engage in original research, can be placed only by its means upon a level with those enjoyed by the students of Europe. The archæology and art of Greece must be studied in Greece itself, if their study is to exercise its full effect in the discipline of the higher intellectual faculties, and in the cultivation of a just appreciation of the masterpieces, artistic and literary, of antiquity. The lessons which Greece, and Greece alone, has to teach the modern world, can never lose their importance; for they afford, by works as nearly faultless in their kind as the world has seen, a permanent measure of the best

human achievement, and they supply an inexhaustible source of elevating and ennobling instruction and delight.

The Committee on the School have already had the satisfaction of receiving one donation of three thousand dollars, and several smaller donations toward the sum required for building. The School is the child of the Institute, and the Council accordingly appeal unhesitatingly and earnestly to the individual members of the Institute to assist in making up the needed amount by their own contributions, and by soliciting from friends of the undertaking in the community at large such assistance as is never refused to works fitted to promote the interests of education.

The Council desire to commend to the support of the members of the Institute the "American Journal of Archæology," of which the first number has recently appeared, and which has already enlisted the interest of scholars in our own country and abroad. This Journal promises to supply the long felt need of a full and accurate record of the progress of archæological investigation and discovery in all parts of the world, and to contribute to the advance of the science by original discussions of topics of interest.

It is the hope of the Council that, by addition to the membership as well as to the number of the affiliated societies of the Institute, the means for the accomplishment of new work may be secured. A vast field of work lies open before us, by the cultivation of

which knowledge of the past may be increased, the collections for public instruction in our museums enlarged, and the resources of the intellectual life of the community be made more various and attractive.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1885-86.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
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BOSTON, MAY 8, 1886.



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1886.





# Archæological Institute of America.

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Hamilton McK. Twombly . . . . .	New York.
J. C. Van Benschoten . . . . .	Middletown, Conn.
Cornelius Vanderbilt . . . . .	New York.
William K. Vanderbilt . . . . .	"
Edgar B. Van Winkle . . . . .	"
Charles Waldstein . . . . .	Cambridge, Eng.
Frank Waller . . . . .	New York.
J. Q. A. Ward . . . . .	"
Samuel G. Ward . . . . .	"
William Hayes Ward . . . . .	"
William R. Ware . . . . .	"
William R. Warren . . . . .	"
Harold P. Waterman . . . . .	"
W. S. Webb . . . . .	"
Horace White . . . . .	"

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

---

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *President.*

SAMUEL D. WARREN, *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

HENRY DRISLER.

BASIL M. GILDERSLEEVE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.





## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

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AT a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.



11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

## RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.



## RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE:—

THE past year has been important in the history of the Institute, through the advance made toward the accomplishment of one of the chief objects which it has had in view since its foundation.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, presented to the Institute in the autumn of 1885, contained a full account of the work of the School, and of its immediate prospects and needs, especially of its need of means to erect a building for its use at Athens upon the site liberally offered to it by the government of Greece. A portion of the sum required had already been given to the Committee, but not less than twenty thousand dollars was still needed for the purpose. Committees were formed in Boston and New York to solicit subscriptions, and in a short time a sum of nearly nineteen thousand dollars (including the amount, nearly four thousand dollars, previously given) was obtained by the Boston Committee, while the remainder of the

sum needed for the building is assured by the Committee in New York.

The permanent housing of the School, which owes its existence to the Institute, and which has already justified the hope that inspired its foundation, has thus been secured, and the Council desire, in the name of the Institute, to express their gratitude to the individual subscribers for their generous gifts, and to the members of the committees by whom the subscriptions have been obtained, for their successful efforts.

Plans for the building have been prepared by Professor W. R. Ware, and it is hoped that the work of erection may be soon begun. The building is designed to provide a suitable home for the Director of the School, with rooms to accommodate a number of students, as well as suitable lecture-rooms and studies, and a large apartment for the Library. The building will be simple and substantial.

The thanks of the Institute are due to the eminent architect, Mr. F. C. Penrose, who designed the building of the British School at Athens, and under whose supervision it has been erected, for the ready kindness with which he supplied a copy of his plans for the use of the Committee in charge of the building of the American School, and for his advice in regard to practical details, to which his experience and judgment give the utmost value.

A Board of Trustees has been incorporated to hold the property of the School.

Much yet remains to be accomplished before the School can be regarded as established upon a satisfactory basis,—mainly, the obtaining of an invested fund, the interest upon which shall be sufficient to provide the salary of a permanent Director resident at Athens, and for the increase of the library of the School. This fund ought not to be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the Council trust that the efforts of the committees which have been so successful in obtaining the sum required for the building will not be relaxed until the whole, or a large part, of the fund is secured. Another important object to be accomplished is the foundation of a number of scholarships for the partial support of students. Many young men who might wish to profit by the advantages offered by the School have not the means to do so unassisted. To aid deserving students, a few scholarships, with an income of perhaps five hundred dollars, would be of great service. Such scholarships might be established by gifts to the Trustees of the School, or to the governing bodies of any college in which the donor might be specially interested.

The Report, by Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, which was received by the members of the Institute a few months since, shows that this expedition, brief as it was, and intended as a reconnoissance of the territory, and not

for thorough investigation of any special site, was ably and vigorously conducted, and not unproductive of important results.

Its outfit was due to the liberality of Miss C. L. Wolfe, of New York. The party composing it consisted of Dr. Ward, Dr. Sterrett, and Mr. J. H. Haynes. Their route from Mersin on the Cilician coast to Baghdad led them through a part of the Hittite country, in which they were fortunate enough to discover some sculptures and inscriptions of considerable importance. The most interesting part of the journey was the visit to Southern Babylonia, a country which "had not been visited by European travellers for over thirty years." Many mounds, some of them evidently covering the remains of extensive cities, were examined for the first time. One of especial importance, that of Anbar, is conjectured by Dr. Ward to represent the great city Sippara of Anunit, whose site had before been fixed by other writers at Abu-Habba. Many photographs were taken, and some drawings were made, of important objects. Inscriptions were carefully copied; and these and the sculptures Dr. Ward is now editing for publication in the "American Journal of Archæology." A collection of about two hundred and fifty Babylonian and Assyrian seal-cylinders was obtained, and these have the peculiar value,—a value not always shared by similar possessions of great national museums in Europe,—that the localities from which the greater



number of them came were accurately ascertained. By the comparative study of such works whose origin is known, a rational conception of the development and characteristics of the glyptic art of Babylonia at different periods is made possible. It must not be forgotten that these seals are almost the only monuments of Babylonian sculpture which we possess.

It is to be hoped that the experience gained in this preliminary expedition may be made practically useful, very soon, in a second expedition, on a scale sufficient to allow of the opening and thorough exploration of some of the large mounds.

Dr. Sterrett, whose connection with the party was prematurely brought to an end by a severe illness, was able, after regaining his health, to return by way of Asia Minor, and to continue his researches in the almost unexplored centre of the country. His two journeys in 1884 and 1885 have yielded very large results in geographical and archæological discovery. He is at present engaged in editing his collection of over nine hundred hitherto inedited inscriptions, the publication of which will be a contribution to Anatolian epigraphy of no secondary importance.

The liberality of Miss Wolfe, for which your Council desire to express their grateful recognition, has been again shown in supplying Dr. Sterrett with the means requisite for the prosecution of his studies in Europe while editing his Report during the current year. This Report will probably form one

or more volumes of the Papers of the School at Athens.

The results of the Assos Expedition, the great importance of which becomes more clear the more they are worked out, will soon be laid before the Institute in an adequate manner. The second part of Mr. Clarke's formal Report is nearly completed, and will be issued as soon as possible, while a number of special topics of importance, which could not be treated in the general report with all desirable detail, will be presented in separate papers in the "American Journal of Archæology." Arrangements have been made to issue to the members of the Institute reprints of these articles. The subject of the first of these papers, already in print, is a proto-Ionic capital found on the site of Neandreia in the Troad; this discovery throws a new light on the much disputed question of the origin and development of the Ionic style.

In the Report of the Council for the last year the attention of the members of the Institute was called to the then newly founded "Journal of Archæology." This periodical is now in its second year of publication, and it has already achieved a gratifying success. It has received the most cordial assistance of many of the first archæologists, at home and abroad, who find it a neutral ground whereon all can meet. The aim of its

editors is to create an international review, in which the progress of archæology shall be carefully and thoroughly recorded. This is a work involving such great and continuous labor that it has never been seriously undertaken, although the need of it has been generally felt by students. The pages of the Journal record the explorations going on in Europe and the East and in America, and their results; newly published works are noticed as they appear; the numerous periodicals devoted to archæology are analyzed; new acquisitions to museums are recorded;—in short, the progress in archæological science is kept clearly before the reader of the Journal. Such a journal is not a source of pecuniary profit to its editors or contributors. Their labors are for the most part absolutely gratuitous. They do the work for the sake of science; but they cannot afford to pay for the cost of publication. It would be a serious loss to the progress of archæological studies were the Journal to fail to receive such support as should cover this necessary cost, and we urge its claims to support upon the members of the Institute. Your Council have thought it wise to make an appropriation from the funds of the Institute toward its maintenance, feeling assured that the objects for which the Institute was established could not be more directly promoted.

The School at Athens will be the natural centre of any future operations which the Institute may un-



dertake in Southeastern Europe, or on the shores of the Mediterranean. If properly organized, under a permanent Director, it will be able to give essential aid in all such undertakings. It may be well to consider here the possible future work of the Institute in the way of exploration and discovery. We have alluded above to the hope that a second and more definite expedition should be directed to Babylonia, with a view to opening some of the more promising mounds. As to the question, What other sites in classic lands are most available for investigation? — especially in view of the possibility of obtaining for America at least some part of the works of art that may be found, — two regions, as yet imperfectly explored, seem to be the most attractive, the Cyrenaica and Magna Grecia. In the Cyrenaica the Turkish laws against the export of antiquities have no force, as Tripoli practically enjoys independence. Here, in the ruins of the cities founded by the Greek colonists in the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ, the probability of interesting discoveries is great. Mr. Clarke in a lecture at the Johns Hopkins University in 1884, and Mr. Goddard in the "Journal of Philology" (1884, p. 31), have dwelt at length on its advantages as a site for exploration.

The second field, Magna Grecia, is even more attractive, as well as accessible. The great cities of Southern Italy — Tarentum, Capua, Sybaris, Croton, and others — require to be investigated with scientific

thoroughness. The chance discoveries in the past, on these sites, of works of great archæological and artistic value, attest the existence of an immense mine of antiquities of the best Greek periods. In late years, only Lenormant has described with any thoroughness the sites of Magna Grecia, and the three volumes of his "*La Grande Grèce*" afford sufficient evidence of the remarkable interest of this field. As a site for research, Tarentum would seem to unite many advantages: the climate is healthy, so that excavations might be carried on during the entire year; the modern city, on the site of the ancient acropolis, would furnish an abundance of workmen; and, finally, desultory excavations have here, more than at any other site, yielded satisfactory results. Attention has been called, during the last few years, to its necropolis, by large discoveries of terra-cotta figurines similar to the Tanagra and Asia Minor statuettes. Some months since, the extensive works undertaken by the Italian government to make of Tarentum another Toulon led to discoveries of a highly interesting character, especially in terra-cottas, some of which are archaic, and almost purely Egyptian in style. Excavations undertaken here would in all probability yield a large number of Greek bronzes, terra-cottas, coins, painted vases, and perhaps works of greater size and importance,—a good foundation for a museum. A sufficient expedition could be started with a comparatively small sum,—

perhaps three thousand or thirty-five hundred dollars, —and continued only if success crowned the first endeavors. The Italian government would not place any obstacle in the way of the export of antiquities, except in cases of extraordinary importance.

It is to be desired that funds be raised in New York and Boston for such an undertaking as would, besides adding to knowledge, enrich the museums of these cities with a large accession of works valuable for their artistic merit, and of accurately known and clearly demonstrated origin and relations. The State has authorized the building of a large addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, almost doubling its capacity, and the work is already well advanced. Within a few years space will be afforded for the reception of very considerable additions to the possessions of the Museum. These buildings will be of permanent character and fire-proof, and it may be confidently hoped that they will be well arranged and well lighted. A similar addition to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is imperatively needed, and cannot be long delayed. Now is the time, therefore, to fit out an expedition which shall not only add to the artistic wealth of the country, but also promote the interests of archæology, and increase our knowledge of an important portion of Greek antiquity. The researches that we propose would be carried on under competent direction, and it would be the first duty of the Institute to see that the highest archæo-

logical talent and the greatest experience and energy should be enlisted in the undertaking. The experience gained at Olympia, at Pergamon, and at Assos can be freely utilized. The antiquities discovered could be offered to the Museum completely described, catalogued, and labelled, the exact place of discovery of each fragment fully recorded, and its full archæological significance set forth. The work which the Institute has already accomplished is a sufficient warrant to those who may contribute to such an expedition as is here proposed, that it would be conducted in the most thorough and efficient manner.

Meanwhile a work has already been undertaken by the New York Society in another field, which gives promise of interesting results.

Early in February, information was received from Mr. J. H. Haynes, — formerly an instructor in Robert College, Constantinople, and a member of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, for which he acted as photographer, as he had previously done for the Assos Expedition, — that he had received an appointment at the American College at Aintab, in the eastern part of Asia Minor, near the ancient seat of the Hittite kingdom, and that he would gladly undertake a journey through these regions, in behalf of the Society, during the coming summer. A number of gentlemen, members of the Society, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at once subscribed the amount of money necessary to equip and support such

an expedition. It will be its object to examine, photograph, and report, not only upon the numerous Hittite remains, not yet published, which are to be found in that neighborhood, but also upon the early Christian churches said to exist upon the track of St. Paul's journeys in Lycaonia and Pisidia.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Haynes, dated Aintab, 22 March, 1866, shows how large an opportunity for discovery is within his reach.

"I made a short excursion of about fifty miles to the westward a few days ago, and photographed a group of eleven fine Hittite figures, seven of which are human and four animal.

"There are other defaced and broken sculptures scattered about, some of which are gathered into a Moslem graveyard close by. The ancient city once occupying this site was partly built upon an artificial mound, about a half-mile in circuit and some thirty feet or more in height.

"The line of wall surrounding the lower city can be distinctly traced.

"Our spring vacation of two weeks begins in nine days, and I shall occupy it in searching the upper part of the plain in which I photographed the above-mentioned sculptures. From a distance I have seen many artificial mounds. No one has ever examined them. It is a famous centre for Hittite inscriptions and sculptures. The plain is about one hundred miles in length from Antioch to Marash. It is the upper part, for about forty-five miles, that I propose to examine now, and I will write you if anything is found."

While such are the interests and designs of the Institute in respect to archæological investigations



and classical studies in Europe and Asia, it does not neglect to promote the knowledge of American antiquities, although during the past year the limited means at the disposal of the Council have not permitted the undertaking of any new expedition.

Private engagements of an engrossing nature have prevented Mr. Bandelier from making as rapid an advance as had been hoped toward the completion of the final Report on the work done by him for the Institute during past years, which shall contain the summary of the results arrived at by him in his investigations of the past and present condition of the Indians in the States of the Southwest. He has now established his residence for a time at Santa Fé, and is engaged upon his Report, which the Council hope to be able to present in print to the members of the Institute in the course of the current year. He proposes to give in it, in addition to an account of his last journey, a general review of the field investigated by him, divided under the following heads:—

I. Condition of the country in the sixteenth century.

1. Sonora. Opatas, Southern Pimas.
2. Chihuahua. Casas Grandes.
3. Arizona. Northern Pimas, Apaches.
4. New Mexico. Pueblos, Apaches, Jumanos.

This section will include the consideration of geographical distribution, statistics, ethnic relations, etc. of the tribes.

- II. Changes in customs, habits, numbers, locations, etc. to the present time.
- III. Archæology.
  - 1. Distribution and character of ruins.
  - 2. Remains connected with them.
  - 3. Aboriginal traditions connected with them.
- IV. A discussion of the question of the origin of the South-western tribes, and of their affinities with the Village Indians in Mexico.

The value of such a work as this, from the hand of so complete a master of the subject as Mr. Bandelier, is obvious, and your Council trust that the means may be provided for its publication, with all needed illustrations. It will serve as an introduction to the history of the region, and of the tribes treated of in it, up to the year 1700, which Mr. Bandelier hopes to prepare, and which no one is so competent to write as he.

With such work in hand, and such need as it involves of expensive publications, your Council cannot but urge upon the members of the different Societies of the Institute the importance of increasing the number of their members, in order to secure an annual income corresponding more nearly than that now at its command to the sum required for the accomplishment of objects so desirable.

During the past year there has been no increase of members of the Baltimore or Boston Society. On the other hand there has been a gratifying and prom-

ising increase in the membership of the New York Society, by which its numbers have been very nearly doubled. The number of actual life members, exempt from assessments, is, of the Baltimore Society, eight; of the Boston Society, seventy-six; of the New York Society, twenty; making one hundred and four in all. The number of annual members of the Baltimore Society is forty-four; that of the Boston Society is one hundred and seven, and that of the New York Society is one hundred and forty-six. The total number of members of the Institute is thus four hundred and one, while that of the annual members is two hundred and ninety-seven, and the income for the next year which may be relied upon will hardly amount to \$3000. Such a sum is obviously entirely inadequate for our needs. Were the membership doubled, the income would still be less than could be advantageously expended to promote the objects for which the Institute exists, and insufficient for the undertaking of new expeditions of importance. With a thousand annual members, a number that does not seem extravagant in view of the general interest among intelligent persons in the progress of researches into the past history and works of man, the resources of the Institute would allow it to engage in undertakings honorable to itself and serviceable to the advance of knowledge. With proper exertion, there might be a steady annual increase in the membership, and the Council suggest that the



action of the New York Society be imitated by the Societies of Baltimore and of Boston in the appointment of a Standing Committee on Membership, which should use diligent effort to enlarge the number of members.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

ALFRED EMERSON.

*Council for 1885-86.*

*Am.*

Archæological Institute of America.

*Mar. 18 78*

*8 reports*

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1886-87.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

BOSTON, MAY 14, 1887.



CAMBRIDGE:  
JOHN WILSON AND SON.  
University Press.  
1887.



# Archæological Institute of America.

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HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A. M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

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AT a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.



18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

## RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

## RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE : —

ALTHOUGH the Institute has directly undertaken the prosecution of no great work during the past year, the work promoted by it — for the inception, and in large measure the execution, of which it is responsible — has in various directions been carried on with vigor and to excellent purpose.

The Report of the Committee in charge of the School at Athens, which should have been made early in the year, having been delayed by hindrances practically unavoidable, is, at the desire of the Chairman of the Committee, to be postponed in order to appear in connection with the Report for the present year. The two Reports will record the satisfactory progress of the School, and show that there is ground for assurance that the design of the Institute in its foundation will be completely accomplished, to the great and lasting benefit of classical scholarship in America.

In the course of the past year an interesting piece of archæological work has been done by the members

of the School, in the investigation of the remains of the theatre at Thorikos, on the southeast coast of Attica, some seven miles north of the promontory of Sunium. A report of this investigation by one of the members of the School will speedily appear. Many points of somewhat unusual architectural and archæological interest revealed themselves in the course of the study of this little theatre.

Since the accomplishment of this work, the means for which were provided in part by the Institute, the School has engaged, with the permission of the Greek Government, in the exploration of the more important remains of the noted theatre at Sikyon. Although these remains have been noticed by travellers such as Leake, Ross, and Curtius, they have never been thoroughly studied, and discoveries of considerable interest may be expected from a careful investigation of them. The beauty of the situation of Sikyon, upon a height not far from the Corinthian gulf, its long history and generally prosperous existence, and its great renown as one of the chief seats of Greek art, all combine to promise results of importance from the study of its ruins. Under date of Athens, April 1, 1887, Professor D'Ooge, the present Director of the School, writes:—

“ The means we have in hand will be sufficient, I trust, to enable us to determine the area of the Orchestra and its relation to the Skené, besides laying bare the latter structure, and possibly to dig out the arched passage-ways that lead to the diazoma. We have found thus far an interesting Skené structure, showing both Greek and Roman arrangements ;



pieces of Doric and Ionic architecture, fragments of sculpture, and bases of two statues. Much more remains to be done. Not far from the theatre the Dionysion must lie ; about ten rods from the theatre there is the stylobate of what appears to have been a temple. Near the entrance to the old city there is a place which looks as if it were a nekropolis, and where I should dig if I had the money. I hope that at least five hundred dollars will be granted to prosecute the works next autumn. This amount could be wisely expended in trial excavations. Should important discoveries be made, more could be done later."

In our last Report it was stated that, the means having been secured by the liberal contributions of subscribers, mainly in Boston and New York, it was hoped that the erection of the building for the School, according to the admirable plans prepared by Professor Ware, upon the site generously offered for the purpose by the Greek Government, might speedily be begun. This work was commenced early in November last. The foundation walls having been completed, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of March, in presence of representatives of the Greek Government, of the Diplomatic Corps resident at Athens, of the heads of the English, French, and German Schools, and of other distinguished persons ; Mr. Fearn, Minister of the United States at Athens, Mr. Dragoumis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor D'Ooge, and representatives of the English and German Schools making appropriate addresses. The building stands upon the northern edge of an area, about a quarter of a mile square, devoted entirely to public uses.

The grounds of the School itself are about an acre and a half in extent. On the western side is the land of the British School, of equal extent; to the south the open grounds of the Hospital of Evangelismos, and beyond them a small park. To the eastern side are the land and buildings of the Monastery of the Asomaton, on the site of the ancient Cynosarges, — a delightful neighbor, as this is one of the few spots in Athens where there is a good growth of trees, the lineal descendants perhaps of the sacred grove which occupied this spot. The building, which, besides ample accommodation for the Director and his family, will contain several rooms for students and a large library, will be finished towards the end of the summer. The site is high and wholesome, commanding an entrancing prospect which will probably always remain unobstructed by buildings, and is within fifteen minutes' walk of the centre of the city.

The New York Society has adhered to the policy adopted at the time of its organization, and while dispensing with stated meetings, the maintenance of which is apt to become burdensome to officers and members alike, has taken advantage of such opportunities as it could find or make to attract attention to the objects of the Institute and stimulate interest in its undertakings. The establishment and endowment of the School at Athens being the chief enterprise which the Institute now has in hand, it has been upon this that the Society has this year concentrated its efforts. The

first step towards this end was to promote and secure the financial and social success of the representation of Aristophanes' "Acharnians," which a number of eminent scholars, representing fourteen colleges and universities, had invited the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania to repeat in New York, in the interests of classical studies. The Provost of the University, in acceding to this request, expressed a wish that the proceeds of the performance should be added to the fund for the permanent endowment of the Athens School. The New York Society perceived here an opportunity for their good offices; and a number of its members formed themselves into a volunteer committee, to co-operate with the gentlemen from Philadelphia and to conciliate for the enterprise the good-will of the community. The result of these efforts was to assemble in the Academy of Music an audience that has seldom been matched in this country for the social and personal eminence of the persons who composed it. The financial result was extremely satisfactory; but, what was of more importance, the School and the Institute were made favorably known to the persons who by taste and education were most competent to take an interest in them. This was followed, early in February, by a course of four public lectures, delivered on successive Saturday evenings, by Dr. Waldstein, Professor Gildersleeve, Professor Merriam, and Professor Goodwin. The subjects of these lectures, which also



were given for the benefit of the School of Athens, were "The Study of Greek Art," "Sappho," "The Discoveries at Epidauros and the Faith Cure among the Ancients," and "Recent Study and Exploration in Greece." They were attended by audiences of good size and of marked intelligence, and, besides introducing to the New York public the eminent professors of our own colleges, afforded Dr. Waldstein's fellow-townsmen an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with him, and of justifying the wisdom of the Committee in the selection of a permanent Director. These lectures were immediately followed by two courses of lectures upon Roman Archæology, given under the auspices of the Society, by Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, Director of Excavations for the City and Province of Rome. These again were both a social and a financial success, the hall at first engaged having to be abandoned for the more ample accommodations of the Madison Square Theatre, which was filled, lecture after lecture, by very much the same audience that had first assembled three months before to witness the Greek play. The Committee were able to offer the eminent lecturer an *honorarium* of nearly six times the amount they had in the first instance proposed, and also to add to the fund of the School at Athens a handsome sum of money, which, at Mr. Lanciani's desire, will be devoted to furnishing the new building, as his gift.

No sooner were these lectures over than a Committee

—composed partly of members of the Society and partly of other gentlemen, some of whom rivalled the members of the Society in eagerness to further the fortunes of the Athens School—issued invitations for a public dinner to be given in behalf of the School, and at which Mr. James Russell Lowell as chairman of its Trustees, Dr. Waldstein as its prospective Director, and the different members of the Committee who have the conduct of the School in their hands, should have an opportunity of explaining its objects and methods. The dinner was attended by nearly a hundred and fifty persons, and will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present. Mr. George William Curtis presided; and after Mr. Lowell and Dr. Waldstein had spoken, the story of the School was told by Mr. Norton, Mr. Sloane, Dr. Drisler, Mr. Merriam, and Mr. Seymour, and response made for the public by Mr. Depew and the Rev. Dr. Crosby. A more favorable opportunity for presenting the claims of the School could not have been desired. Sketches of the school building were hung upon the walls, and the very light and air of Attica were brought into the room by Church's great painting of the "Parthenon at Sunset," lent for the evening by the public spirit of Mr. Jesup, to whom it belongs. A few days after the dinner, a meeting was held at Columbia College, and a Committee appointed to take active steps towards the completion of the endowment fund.

In the last Report (p. 40) the question of future investigations to be undertaken under the auspices of the Institute was discussed, and Magna Græcia was recommended as a field which at present seemed most attractive and accessible. At a meeting of the Council the sum of \$1,000 was voted for exploration in that region, on condition that a further sum of at least \$2,000 should be raised for the same purpose. The project was taken up by the Baltimore Society, by whose efforts the necessary sum was secured, and the work was intrusted to Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke, with whom was associated Dr. Alfred Emerson, former Instructor in Archæology at Johns Hopkins University. The object of their exploration was two-fold: (1) to investigate some monument of importance to the history of Greek art, thus making a distinct addition to science; (2) to secure some works of Greek art of various periods. It became apparent to Messrs. Clarke and Emerson, at the outset, that these two objects should be separated in practice, as the experience of the Italian Government had shown that monumental excavations were seldom fruitful in the discovery of portable works of art, which usually came to light in chance diggings. At Naples and Capua they were able to secure, at the start, a number of antiquities, which may be divided into two categories, — vases, mostly painted, and terra-cottas. The terra-cottas include some interesting fragments of the decoration of an archaic temple at Capua, especially some

fine painted Gorgoneia. Among the vases is to be noted a kylix of extraordinary beauty.

Leaving Naples at the close of November, Messrs. Clarke and Emerson first made a tour of investigation to Velia, Potentia, Metapontum, Siris, Herakleia, Sybaris, and Croton. Contrary to Lenormant's sanguine but mistaken notions, the site of the ancient Velia proved to be most unpromising, as the space enclosed within the old walls consisted largely of bare rocks with but a thin covering of earth. Dr. Emerson has prepared an exact plan of the *enceinte* of the city, with a detailed account of all that remains on the site. Metapontum was found to be reserved by the Government, under whose directions extensive excavations are being carried on, especially in connection with its two early temples. Dr. Emerson has made a study of the fragments of the temple sculptures, and Mr. Clarke will make use of a primitive fragment from the Chiesa di Sansoni, for the illustration of early Doric architecture. An account of these will appear in the "American Journal of Archæology." The awakened interest in the antiquities of Magna Græcia shown by the Italian Government is indicated by the establishment of a number of museums, notably a central Magna Græcia Museum at Tarentum, where archæological research is being conducted on a large scale, private digging being interdicted. Furthermore, a grant of 200,000 lire has been asked from Parliament for the excavation of the buried remains of Sybaris.

In visiting the ancient Croton Mr. Clarke studied the ruins of the Temple of Hera Lakinia, situated near by on a promontory now called from it, Capo alle Colonne. The land was private property; and permission to excavate having been obtained from the owner, it was determined that this undertaking should be made the main object of the expedition. A few words on the history of this temple will be sufficient to show its importance, already signalized by Lenormant.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps the earliest, certainly the most famous, of the great sanctuaries of Southern Italy; and the traditions regarding it go back into the mists of the heroic age, when Æneas is said to have stopped here and dedicated an offering. During the flourishing period of the Greek colonies it became enormously rich, receiving gifts from all the great cities, who sent their *theori* every year to its celebration. The later temple was decorated with paintings by Zeuxis, and Hannibal placed in it the famous bronze bilingual tablet on which he inscribed, in Greek and Phœnician, the record of his campaigns. The magnificence of its architecture was well known, and is illustrated by the fact that its roof was entirely covered with marble tiles. The temple rose on a massive stone basement of enormous height, and faced the sea. Turned into a Christian church and dedicated to the Virgin, it remained practically intact until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when

<sup>1</sup> La Grande-Grèce, vol. ii. pp. 205-234.



Bishop Lucifero of Cotrone (1510-1521) tore it down to use its materials in building an episcopal palace. Only two columns were then left standing; of these one soon fell, leaving upright that which to-day marks the site. Even the larger part of the great blocks of the basement have been carried off for use in the piers of the port of Cotrone. Its ruins never have been illustrated, nor has any attempt been made to lay bare what of the temple remained underground. How little was known, even of the standing column, is shown by Lenormant's erroneous description, and his assigning the date of the building of the temple to about 600 B. C.

Mr. Clarke commenced work with a few men late in December, near the one standing column; and it soon appeared that the temple was not archaic, but belonged to the best period of Doric architecture. Of its lavish marble decoration and of its architectural members, many fragments were found, so that the most of the details, as well as the dimensions and proportions of the building, can now for the first time be accurately determined. A few extracts from Mr. Clarke's letters will best explain the course of the work:—

*January 3.*—"Our survey of the temple is nearly completed. This has been a work of the greatest interest and importance. The column was originally inclined, the lowest drum being higher without than within,—this inclination being in part equalized by the contrary slant of the bed-surface at the hypotrachelion. As far as I am aware, this

is the first instance of the kind elsewhere than at Athens. . . . The style of the building is by no means archaic, — as Lenormant reported, — but points distinctly to the very best epoch, — the last half of the fifth century. The peribolos wall we have not yet surveyed: its position is evident throughout its extent, and in places it still rises to the height of seven metres."

*January 12* — "At first our endeavor was mainly to determine the extent of the building. This proved possible; . . . but, throughout the greater part, even the lowest courses of the stereobate were torn up and carried away by the Bishop of Cotroni, Lucifero (1510-1521). Only the northeastern corner has remained intact. The temple was hexastyle, with a double range of columns upon the eastern front, and with fourteen columns upon each side. . . . To-day we have met with the first large blocks of the superstructure, — a cornice block, with finely preserved trunnels, a triglyph, a large piece of the tympanon cornice with a Doric cyma of great beauty, various pieces of the marble tiles of the roof, a fine marble cornice, with hawk-bill moulding, and minor bits; also two Greek coins of bronze, capable of identification.

"This was a magnificent temple, and it is wonderful that it has not hitherto been investigated. We are astonished at its lavish decorations of marble, — roof, gables, interior cornices, etc., — and it is not entirely impossible that we may yet find some inscriptions, or even sculptures."

In a subsequent letter, dated January 16, Mr. Clarke announced the important discovery of four fragments of the marble gable-groups of the temple, which made it possible to identify three other pieces that had been previously found. At this time many interesting objects were found, including bronzes, terra-cottas, and parts of the architectural decoration. Before the end

of the month the excavations were, however, unfortunately interrupted by order of the Government. Mr. Clarke writes : —

“After the site of this building had been accurately surveyed by us, — a work which occupied nearly a month, — it was found to be desirable to undertake some digging, in order to determine the extent of the plan and the character of certain parts of the superstructure. Permission to do this was obtained from the owner of the ground, — indeed, of the entire Lakinian promontory, — Baron Luigi Berlingieri, Sindaco of Cotrone, a gentleman to whose friendly interest and furtherance the work is greatly indebted. Before beginning the digging, we suggested to him that notification of the intended excavations should be sent to the authorities at Rome. Against this step he not only protested, he actually made it impossible by declaring that, should we recognize the right of other officials than those of Croton to grant permission for excavating the site, he would withdraw that given by himself. It consequently became evident to us that this position was determined by a desire to uphold the laws obtaining in Calabria. The jurists of Cotrone, one of whom we consulted upon the point, hold that the decree published in Rome concerning archæological explorations — the so-called *legge Pacca* — is applicable only to the Roman provinces ; Calabria, in this respect, still enjoying the privileges granted by the edicts of 1823. The owner of the ground sharing this view, and being himself the highest official in the district, it would have been futile for us to insist upon a contrary course. Moreover, the excavations at the temple were, in all that regarded the legal aspects of the case, undertaken, not by us Americans, who claimed no part of the discoveries as a right, but by Baron Berlingieri, Mayor of Cotrone, who, we might reasonably assume, would commit no illegal act. As if in premonition of



the question which has now arisen, that gentleman wrote in his official capacity to the Prefect of the Province, stating that he himself assumed all responsibility for the excavations. This document will be found on file at Catanzaro.

"The objects we had discovered were sequestered ; the greater number of them being taken, not from our hands, but from a dwelling of Baron Berlingieri adjoining the site of the temple. Many of them (such as fragile glass, and terra-cotta ornaments with delicate traces of painting) must have been broken and defaced by the stones and earth with which they were covered."

Legal proceedings have been begun to test the validity of the claim of the Government to prevent excavations undertaken without its consent upon private property in Calabria. Should the position of Baron Berlingieri be sustained by the court, the investigations, now interrupted, will be renewed. But even if nothing more be done, sufficient materials have already been collected for a description much fuller and more accurate than any now existing of the most important monument of Doric architecture in Italy. The Baltimore Society, at a recent meeting, expressed, by a vote of thanks, its appreciation of the zeal, tact, and ability shown by Messrs. Clarke and Emerson in their work.

Mr. Clarke returned from Italy in March, and is now engaged upon the completion of his Report on the Investigations at Assos. It had been the hope of the Council that this Report might have been finished and printed during the past year ; but this was rendered impossible by the interruption occasioned by Mr.

Clarke's visit to Magna Græcia. A considerable part of the Report is already in type, and the members of the Institute may confidently expect the completion of the work in the course of the current year.

The Council greatly regret not to have received from Mr. Bandelier the final Report which they had reason to expect from him, but the delay in regard to it has not been without good reason. In October last Mr. Bandelier was commissioned by the Archbishop of Santa Fé to write a History of the Colonization and Missions of New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua, from the Spanish Conquest and Settlement of these regions to A. D. 1700. The work is to be offered to His Holiness Leo XIII., on occasion of the Pontiff's Jubilee. The preparation of it involved a residence in the City of Mexico for the purpose of studying the unpublished documentary material preserved in the archives there; and Mr. Bandelier rightly assumed that acquaintance with this material would be of great assistance in the preparation of his Final Report to the Institute. In December last he accordingly went to Mexico, whence he has lately returned, having made a thorough study of the contents of the civil and ecclesiastical records bearing on his subject, and having secured a vast mass of hitherto unprinted and unused documents, which supply him with original resources of the highest value for his work. He now expects to have the Report for the Institute ready

before next May; and there can be no doubt that it will form a very important addition to knowledge of the archæology and history of the southwestern regions of the United States.

During the coming year the Council believe that the objects of the Institute will be best promoted by limiting its efforts in the main to securing the permanent fund for the endowment of the School at Athens. To accomplish this end they urge the active personal co-operation of every member. By a general effort of the members the sum required can be raised with comparative ease. The Council ask from each such a subscription as he can afford, and such effort as he can contribute in obtaining subscriptions from persons not members of the Institute, but interested in promoting the higher education of the country and its nobler intellectual interests.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

JOSEPH W. HARPER, JR.

ALLAN MARQUAND.

MENDES COHEN.

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

*Council for 1886-1887.*

Archæological Institute of America.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1887-88

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1888.



CAMBRIDGE:  
JOHN WILSON AND SON.  
University Press.  
1888.



# Archæological Institute of America.

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1887-88

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D. H. Chamberlain . . . . .	40 Wall St., New York.
Joseph H. Choate . . . . .	50 West 47th St., New York.
Thos. B. Clarke . . . . .	203 West 44th St., New York.
Miss Ellen Collins . . . . .	97 West 11th St., New York.
Robert Collyer . . . . .	137 East 39th St., New York.
Clarence R. Conger . . . . .	19 West 20th St., New York.
Walter Cook . . . . .	55 Broadway, New York.
F. R. Coudert . . . . .	"The Madison," West 29th St., New York.
S. W. Crawford . . . . .	Union Club, New York.



Howard Crosby . . . . .	116 East 19th St., New York.
James G. Croswell . . . . .	6 East 45th St., New York.
George William Curtis . . . . .	West New Brighton, S. I.
Arthur H. Cutler . . . . .	18 West 43d St., New York.
Charles P. Daly . . . . .	84 Clinton Place, New York.
Thomas Davidson . . . . .	P. O. Box 22, Orange, N. J.
D. Stuart Dodge . . . . .	11 Cliff St., New York.
Henry Drisler . . . . .	Columbia College, New York.
Loyall Farragut . . . . .	113 East 36th St., New York.
Benjamin H. Field . . . . .	127 Water St., New York.
Hamilton Fish . . . . .	251 East 17th St., New York.
Miss Alice C. Fletcher . . . . .	229 West 23d St., New York.
Roswell P. Flower . . . . .	52 Broadway, New York.
Lockwood de Forest . . . . .	29 Waverly Place, New York.
Clarence M. Fowler . . . . .	598 East 136th St., New York.
Miss Julia Gibbons . . . . .	55 West 47th St., New York.
Richard W. Gilder . . . . .	33 East 17th St., New York.
Edwin L. Godkin . . . . .	"The Nation," 210 Broadway, New York.
Parke Godwin . . . . .	19 East 36th St., New York.
Mrs. C. M. Goodridge . . . . .	250 Fifth Ave., New York.
William H. Goodyear . . . . .	9 Christopher St., New York.
Irving Grinnell . . . . .	New Hamburg, N. Y.
William Henry Gunther . . . . .	184 Fifth Ave., New York.
Walter S. Gurnee . . . . .	626 Fifth Ave., New York.
W. G. Hale . . . . .	Cornell University, Ithaca.
Joseph W. Harper, Jr. . . . .	562 Fifth Ave., New York.
O. P. Hatfield . . . . .	31 Pine St., New York.
Robert Hoe . . . . .	11 East 36th St., New York.
E. A. Hoffman . . . . .	526 West 23d St., New York.
James M. Hoppin . . . . .	Yale College, New Haven, Conn.
Walter Howe . . . . .	185 Madison Ave., New York.
Richard M. Hunt . . . . .	Tribune Building, New York.
L. H. Hunt . . . . .	58 East 25th St., New York.
Waldo Hutchins . . . . .	69 Wall St., New York.
John B. Ireland . . . . .	15 East 47th St., New York.
Charles Isham . . . . .	93 Gold St., New York.
John Jay . . . . .	Katonah.

Morris K. Jesup . . . . .	197 Madison Ave., New York.
A. D. L. Jewett . . . . .	22 East 54th St., New York.
John D. Jones . . . . .	29 West 34th St., New York.
Edward Kemp . . . . .	572 Fifth Ave., New York.
Edward H. Kendall . . . . .	1 Broadway, New York.
John S. Kennedy . . . . .	8 West 57th St., New York.
William Krebs . . . . .	62 Wall St., New York.
R. H. Lamborn . . . . .	Windsor Hotel, New York.
Edward F. de Lancey . . . . .	2 East 30th St., New York.
J. D. Lange . . . . .	42 East 63d St., New York.
Mrs. W. W. Law . . . . .	Yonkers, N. Y.
Pierre L. Le Brun . . . . .	24 Park Place, New York.
Pierre Lorillard . . . . .	389 Fifth Ave., New York.
A. A. Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip, New York.
A. Augustus Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip, New York.
Seth Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip, New York.
James B. Ludlow . . . . .	28 East 9th St., New York.
Thomas W. Ludlow . . . . .	Cottage Lawn, Yonkers, N. Y.
George C. Magoun . . . . .	1 East 39th St., New York.
Albert Mathews . . . . .	24 West 33d St., New York.
Alrick H. Man . . . . .	106 East 36th St., New York.
Peter Marié . . . . .	48 West 19th St., New York.
Augustus C. Merriam . . . . .	Columbia College, New York.
Henry C. Meyer . . . . .	129 West 47th St., New York.
George Norton Miller, Jr. . . . .	39 Fifth Ave., New York.
Frank D. Millet . . . . .	92 Clinton Pl., New York.
Miss E. T. Minturn . . . . .	60 Fifth Ave., New York.
R. B. Minturn . . . . .	27 West 33d St., New York.
Edward Mitchell . . . . .	45 West 55th St., New York.
William F. Morgan . . . . .	1 East 40th St., New York.
Julius C. Morgenthau . . . . .	17 Lexington Ave., New York.
James H. Morse . . . . .	439 Madison Ave., New York.
Levi P. Morton . . . . .	85 Fifth Ave., New York.
Henry Mottet . . . . .	47 West 20th St., New York.
J. M. Muñoz . . . . .	27 East 26th St., New York.
Marston Niles . . . . .	155 Broadway, New York.
M. J. O'Connor . . . . .	2 West 23d St., New York.
Leonard E. Opdyke . . . . .	University Club, New York.

Samuel L. Parish . . . . .	121 Madison Ave., New York.
Thomas W. Pearsall . . . . .	26 West 20th St., New York.
Henry E. Pellew . . . . .	9 East 35th St., New York.
Johnston L. de Peyster . . . . .	Tivoli on Hudson, N. Y.
J. W. Pinchot . . . . .	233 Fifth Ave., New York.
Charles A. Platt . . . . .	115 East 23d St., New York.
Bruce Price . . . . .	74 West 23d St., New York.
Miss Mary R. Prime . . . . .	13 West 12th St., New York.
William C. Prime . . . . .	38 East 23d St., New York.
M. Taylor Pyne . . . . .	42 West 53d St., New York.
Edward E. Raht . . . . .	Tribune Building, New York.
Fred. W. Rhinelander . . . . .	10 West 28th St., New York.
J. Hampden Robb . . . . .	52 East 34th St., New York.
Mr. Adolf Rusch . . . . .	94 Grand St., New York.
Julius Sachs . . . . .	38 West 59th St., New York.
Augustus St. Gaudens . . . . .	148 West 36th St., New York.
Alden Sampson . . . . .	226 West 44th St., New York.
Eugene Schuyler . . . . .	1024 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Miss Georgina Schuyler . . . . .	19 West 31st St., New York.
Samuel Sloan . . . . .	7 East 38th St., New York.
Benjamin Smith . . . . .	33 East 17th St., New York.
Robert Hobart Smith . . . . .	58 Wall St., New York.
Sidney A. Smith . . . . .	5 East 44th St., New York.
William Alexander Smith . . . . .	412 Madison Ave., New York.
Charles F. Southmayd . . . . .	13 West 47th St., New York.
Edward A. Spring . . . . .	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Albert Stickney . . . . .	120 West 55th St., New York.
Austin Stickney . . . . .	35 West 17th St., New York.
W. J. Stillman . . . . .	"The Times," London, Eng.
Miss Ellen J. Stone . . . . .	25 East 45th St., New York.
Richard S. Storrs . . . . .	80 Pierrepont Pl., Brooklyn.
Charles E. Strong . . . . .	16 Fifth Ave., New York.
Russell Sturgis . . . . .	307 East 17th St., New York.
Frank B. Tarbell . . . . .	240 Durfee College, New Haven.
Charles L. Tiffany . . . . .	255 Madison Ave., New York.
Louis C. Tiffany . . . . .	255 Madison Ave., New York.
William H. Tillinghast . . . . .	26 East 64th St., New York.
Fitz-Gerald Tisdall . . . . .	College of City of New York, 23d St.

S. B. P. Trowbridge . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur L. Tuckerman . . . .	31 Broad St., New York.
Hamilton McK. Twombly . . .	684 Fifth Ave., New York.
J. C. Van Benschoten . . . .	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Cornelius Vanderbilt . . . .	1 West 57th St., New York.
William K. Vanderbilt . . . .	660 Fifth Ave., New York.
Edgar B. Van Winkle . . . .	117 East 70th St., New York.
Charles Waldstein . . . . .	King's College, Cambridge, Eng.
J. Q. A. Ward . . . . .	119 West 52d St., New York.
Samuel G. Ward . . . . .	52 Wall St., New York.
William R. Ware . . . . .	Columbia College, New York.
William R. Warren . . . . .	"The Benedick," Wash. Sq., New York.
Harold P. Waterman . . . .	Providence, R. I.
Lucius R. Waterman . . . .	Fishkill, N. Y.
W. S. Webb . . . . .	680 Fifth Ave., New York.
Everett P. Wheeler . . . .	45 William St., New York.
Horace White . . . . .	51 East 55th St., New York.
Stanford White . . . . .	59 West 20th St., New York.
Frederick Cope Whitehouse . .	New York.
Robert Winthrop . . . . .	118 Fifth Ave., New York.

## PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

**Life Members.**

Thos. Hockley . . . . .	2050 South 6th St., Philadelphia.
Clarence B. Moore . . . . .	28 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

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**Annual Members.**

Geo. W. Childs . . . . .	" Public Ledger," Philadelphia.
Joseph H. Coates . . . . .	116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
C. C. Converse . . . . .	Erie, Pa.
Carl Edelheim . . . . .	202 North 19th St., Philadelphia.
C. C. Harrison . . . . .	101 South Front St., Philadelphia.
H. V. Hilprecht . . . . .	1031 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
H. H. Houston . . . . .	308 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Morris Jastrow, Jr. . . . .	925 North 8th St., Philadelphia.
Henry C. Lea . . . . .	2000 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
F. W. Lewis . . . . .	2016 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
Francis C. Macauley . . . . .	Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia.
Wm. Pepper . . . . .	1811 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
John P. Peters . . . . .	50th St. & Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.
Joseph D. Potts . . . . .	234 South 4th St., Philadelphia.
Robert W. Smith . . . . .	233 South 4th St., Philadelphia.
J. Thomas Stavelly . . . . .	1529 North 15th St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. L. B. Stephens . . . . .	3917 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Miss Stevenson . . . . .	603 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Miss E. W. Stevenson . . . . .	249 South 13th St., Philadelphia.
Talcott Williams . . . . .	1833 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
Richard Wood . . . . .	400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *President.*

EDWARD J. LOWELL, *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

HENRY DRISLER.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.



5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A.M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

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At a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.



# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

## RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archaeological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.

## RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

## RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE : —

**A**T the close of the last Report which the Council had the honor of presenting to you, the securing of the permanent fund for the endowment of the School at Athens was brought to your attention as the object to which the special efforts of the Institute might be best directed in the year that was to come. The Council regret to be obliged to state that this object has been but partially attained. Of the full sum of one hundred thousand dollars required for a satisfactory endowment, hardly more than one quarter has been secured. For this amount the Institute and the School are indebted to the active exertions and generous contributions of members of the Institute and other friends of learning mainly in Boston and New York. There is good reason for hope that the total endowment will before long be obtained, and the School established upon a firm and permanent foundation. But to accomplish this result further efforts are needed, and the Council



would once more urge upon the members of the Institute that each of them should contribute to the completion of the endowment by his own subscription of an amount however moderate, and by effort to enlist the interest of others in the work. An appeal issued by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the School is appended to the present Report.

The Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Managing Committee of the School, covering the years 1885-1887, issued together in the course of the past year, presented an encouraging view of the activity and usefulness of the School, and gave ample assurance that it was fulfilling the main objects for the sake of which it was founded.

In March, 1888, Volumes III. and IV. of the Papers of the School at Athens were published. Volume I. appeared in 1885, since which time no material for a volume of papers has come into the hands of the Committee until the present year. It was decided to devote Volumes II. and III., which belong properly to the second and third years of the School (1883-1884 and 1884-1885), to the publication of the important results of Dr. Sterrett's two journeys in Asia Minor, made in the summers of 1884 and 1885. Volume III. has four hundred and forty-eight pages, and contains a brief itinerary of the journey of 1885, with six hundred and fifty-one inscriptions, most of which are now published for the first time, while others are given in a more complete form or with more correct readings

than heretofore. These inscriptions contain a large fund of valuable information, which will be appreciated by all students of the antiquities of Asia Minor. Volume II., containing the results of the journey of 1884, is now in press, and more than three hundred pages are already printed. This volume will contain as large a collection of unpublished inscriptions as the other, including many valuable ones from milestones which marked Roman roads in Asia Minor. The importance of these two journeys of Dr. Sterrett seemed so great to Prof. Heinrich Kiepert, the distinguished professor of Geography in Berlin, that he prepared four new maps of Cilicia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, and Cappadocia, from Dr. Sterrett's observations and measurements, to illustrate his journeys, and sent them as a gift to accompany these volumes. Two of these are published in Volume III., and the others will appear in Volume II.

Volume IV. resumes the regular series of School papers. It contains two papers by Messrs. Miller and Cushing on the remarkable ancient Theatre of Thoricus in Attica, which was thoroughly investigated at the combined expense of the School at Athens and the Archæological Institute. The primitive character of this building gives it a special importance in the discussions now going on concerning the earlier Greek theatres. The longest paper in the volume is the elaborate and learned essay on Greek Versification in Inscriptions, by Professor Allen, who

was Director of the School in 1885-1886. Professor Crow's paper on the Athenian Pnyx, with notes by Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke, is an argument in favor of the traditional site of the Pnyx against recent doubts. A most valuable plan of the Pnyx, made by Mr. Clarke from his own survey in 1883, accompanies this paper. This is believed to be the first real survey of this important site ever made with proper instruments. A paper on Attic Vocalism, by the late, deeply lamented Mr. J. McKeen Lewis, ends the volume.

In accordance with the wish expressed in a previous Report, a Committee on Membership was appointed in Baltimore, and resulted in adding largely to the numbers of this branch society, the membership increasing from fifty to over eighty. Through subscriptions given mainly by the members of the Baltimore Society, a considerable collection of ancient coins was purchased in Rome, where it had been formed by a well-known archæologist during a residence of many years. It numbers over thirteen hundred pieces, and was made for the special purpose of illustrating archæology and ancient history, covering a broad geographical and chronological field. It contains a large number of coins that possess, on their reverse, reproductions of famous ancient temples, statues, and paintings. The series of Roman Consular and Imperial coins is especially valuable, and a number

of specimens are unique or very rare. This collection, being eminently suited to the use of a university, was presented to the Johns Hopkins University, at its last anniversary, February 22. The small collection of antiquities begun by the Baltimore Society has been lately increased by the purchase of a number of black-and-red-figured vases, with artists' signatures, or names of favorites, some of which were mentioned by Dr. P. Hartwig in a recent number of the Journal of the Institute (*Mittheil. d. k. d. Archäolog. Instituts Röm. Ab.*, 1887, No. 3).

As a further result of their investigations in Magna Græcia, mentioned in the last Report, Messrs. Clarke and Emerson will publish in the "Journal of Archæology" the following papers: 1, The Architecture of the Temple of Hera Lakinia at Kroton; 2, The Pediment Sculptures of the same Temple; 3, The Metope Sculptures of the Temple of Apollon Lykeios; 4, Two archaic Bronzes at Catanzaro; 5, Some Statuary at Tripoli; 6, A Bronze Bull at Metaponto. It is expected that a complete report of the investigations will be issued before long.

The Council had hoped to be able to issue to the members of the Institute during the past year the final Report on the Investigations at Assos, by Mr. Clarke, and the final Report by Mr. Bandelier, on his work in the Southwestern regions of the United States. Of the first of these long-delayed Reports a large portion

is now printed, and the remainder will be printed as fast as it is possible for Mr. Clarke to prepare it. The need of thorough study and discussion of the vast amount of new material collected at Assos, the value of which in enlarging our knowledge of antiquity becomes more and more apparent the more it is worked over, has compelled Mr. Clarke to advance more slowly toward the completion of his Report than he had anticipated; but the Council are confident that the character of his work will be such that the members of the Institute will be satisfied, when they receive his volume, that there has been no lack of industry, and no sparing of effort in its preparation, and that it will do credit alike to its author and to the Institute.

Mr. Bandelier has been interrupted in the progress of his Report by the necessity of accomplishing other important tasks; but he is now engaged steadily upon it, and a considerable part of it is already printed. So far as judgment can be formed of it from the portion already in hand, it will constitute the most important of its author's contributions to the archæology of North America, and will add greatly to his already established reputation as the most learned of the students in this field, whose exceptionally wide and accurate knowledge of the past history of our Indian races, as embodied in printed and manuscript documents, from the first European settlement of the country, is amply supplemented by his personal researches among the

remains of native antiquity, and his wide and thorough acquaintance with the life and traditions of existing Indian tribes. The Report will be of the nature of a survey and summary of the results hitherto acquired in respect to the ethnology, history, character, and customs of the Indian races of the Southwest.<sup>1</sup>

If the present year should see the completion of the endowment of the School at Athens, and the publication of these two Reports, the Institute will have reason for satisfaction, and will be in a position to undertake fresh investigations in some one or more of the various fields inviting the labors of the students of antiquity.

The last few months have witnessed a general revival of interest in Eastern exploration. In Berlin an Oriental Committee has been formed for the special purpose of encouraging archæological expeditions, and it is reported that excavations are about to begin on a Hittite site, and that an expedition to Persia is contemplated. France, also, is about to recommence her excavations in Babylonia, and M. de Sarzec has secured a firman for Telloh and its neighborhood, where he obtained such signal success a few years ago. A similar interest is being shown in America. Since Dr. Ward's preliminary exploration of Babylonia in 1884-1885, efforts have been made in various quarters to organize an expedition for excavation. Philadelphia

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II. for an interesting letter from Mr. Bandelier giving an account of recent investigations in the field of American Archæology.

is first in the field with an organization under Dr. John P. Peters, and with an adequate fund. The plan is to secure a firman giving permission to excavate through a considerable stretch of territory covering a number of important mounds. A notice has been sent by the Committee in Philadelphia inviting other cities and institutions to take a share in the work, each contributing, if possible, enough money to secure for itself the excavation of one entire mound, and for the local museum or university any antiquities that may be brought away. It is probable that a permanent organization will be formed in Philadelphia for the promotion of this and kindred enterprises, and the Council trust that, as Dr. Ward's preliminary expedition was placed under the auspices of the Institute, so those interested in this new exploration of the East will decide that it is best not to scatter the energies of the friends of archæology in its different branches by forming a new society, but to unite with the Institute. If, in accordance with this suggestion, a branch of the Institute were to be formed in Philadelphia, it might direct its special attention to the support and direction of excavations in Babylonia or any other part of the East.<sup>1</sup>

An American expedition to the East is neces-

<sup>1</sup> The hope expressed in the preceding sentences has been fulfilled since they were written, and the Council have the gratification of announcing the formation of a branch Society in Philadelphia. The lists of its officers and members are printed on a preceding page, and an official statement concerning the Expedition in charge of Dr. Peters is printed as Appendix III. to this Report.



sarily brought into relations with the American College at Beirût: and we learn with pleasure that it is proposed to establish at that college an archæological department. Dr. George E. Post, M. D., who has devoted twenty-five years to work in the East, has been for several months in this country, attempting to raise an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. The Council are glad to recommend the scheme to the attention and support of the members of the Institute, as of a nature, if carried out, to give aid to future American investigations in Eastern lands similar to that which the School at Athens will give to work in the regions of classic civilization.

It is to be deplored that there has been so little support given to the Institute throughout our Western States; this is largely due to the absence of any branch society. It is suggested that such a society might be established either in Chicago or in Cincinnati, and that efforts be made to attain this end.

The National Museum in Washington has recently begun to make collections in the departments of Oriental and Classical Antiquities. The first instalment in the latter department is a collection of Etruscan and Greek vases, and other pottery, brought from Italy last summer by Mr. Wilson, from the excavations at Orvieto and Chiusi.

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the



Metropolitan Museum in New York have received in the past year important additions to their collections, and are preparing for still larger accessions. In Boston, a sum of more than \$250,000, required for an addition to the building and other purposes, has been raised by subscription. Among recent gifts to the Museum have been a group of Greek terra-cottas from Myrina in Asia Minor, and an important series of Egyptian antiquities, including some colossal sculptures, in return for the generous American contributions to the English Egypt Exploration Fund. Further Egyptian antiquities have been sent to Union College, Chataqua, and another series is promised to the Museum of Princeton College. The enlargement of the Metropolitan Museum in New York is nearly completed. The basement is to be devoted in great part to a large collection of casts of classic sculpture, especially Greek, which has recently been purchased.

During the past year the Institute has undertaken no independent expedition, but it has aided by direct contribution in the important and interesting investigations carried on by the School at Athens. It is matter of hearty satisfaction that the first considerable undertaking of the School should have resulted in discoveries of no merely scientific archæological interest, but should have made a significant contribution to our knowledge of the most interesting region of classic antiquity. It has determined the position,

long in dispute, of one of the famous Attic demes; it has illustrated the story of one of the most interesting sites of early Attic myth and tradition, and it promises to add material of value to the history of the development of the Attic drama. By these discoveries, as well as by the recent volumes of its Papers, the School has established its repute as the not unworthy younger associate of the famous Schools of France and Germany at Athens.

The following account of its work, and of the results hitherto achieved at Icaria, is from a letter written in April, by Professor Merriam of Columbia College, the present Director of the School. The Council are gratified at being able to embody it in their Report.

"The excavations of the year have been upon two sites. Those at Sicyon in the theatre, continuing the work of last year, were begun in December and continued for some four weeks, till interrupted by the severity of the weather. The large mass of the earth in the orchestra and side entrances was cleared away, and some upon the scene structure; but no part of the *cavea* was touched. The chief result of this work was the discovery in the orchestra of a head, and afterwards of the torso of a naked male figure of a pronounced feminine type. It belongs to a good period of Greek art, and possesses such considerable claims to beauty, that it has been brought to the Central Museum at Athens, together with a female head found in the possession of a peasant at Sicyon. These two objects are important as forming the only examples of sculpture yet known to come directly from that famous centre of Greek art. Mr. Earle, who conducted these excava-

tions, discovered several cemeteries on the slopes of the height, but most of the graves seen had already been opened, and some others yielded nothing of the best period. But little time was devoted to this work ; not enough for a systematic examination. In the neighboring village of Moulki, Mr. Earle found an inscription of the fifth century, which is of interest in the little-known development of the Sicyonian alphabet, though consisting of proper names only.

"The site of the Attic deme of Icaria, the birthplace of Thespis and of the drama, has been a subject of controversy for many years. Leake placed it in the neighborhood of Marathon to the southwest, Ross near Eleusis, Henriot north of Marathon. Most of the recent geographers have followed Ross. Last year, Dr. Milchhoefer discovered an inscription in the walls of a small ruined church, two hours southwest of the plain of Marathon, which seemed to identify the spot as the site of the vexed Icaria. The name of the region 'Sto Dionyso' seemed also to favor this identification, but the proof was not complete. Prof. E. Curtius expressed to me, while in Berlin, his wish, also urged by Dr. Milchhoefer, that we should undertake excavations on the site and settle the question definitively, if possible. Soon after reaching Athens I visited 'Sto Dionyso,' and decided to undertake the work. Some months' delay was occasioned by the absence of the owner of the property, Mr. A. Heliopoulos, in Asia Minor; but upon his arrival at Athens in January, permission to excavate was readily granted, and the single house in the valley, which was also near the church, was politely placed at our disposal, and every facility granted for the prosecution of the work. As soon as weather permitted, Mr. Buck began excavations, which were continued for some five weeks. The builders of the church had utilized a semicircular choric monument of the fourth century B. C. for the apse of the church, and two courses of this were still standing. The remaining stones were found in its vicinity, even to the two

slabs which formed its roof, so that it could be easily reconstructed with the exception of the ornamentation above the roof. On the north side of the church was found a decree of 'the Icarians and the deme of the Icarians,' which proved conclusively that Leake and Milchhoefer were fully justified in their identification of the site, and in the walls of the church and in its vicinity other decrees came to light adding confirmation. Indeed, it became evident that the deme-centre of Icaria had been discovered. Furthermore, as was expected from the home of Thespis, evidence soon accumulated of the prevalence there of an active and persistent worship of Dionysos, from the days of the father of tragedy himself on for several centuries. A large part of a colossal head of the bearded Dionysos, of the finest archaic art, was found in the wall of the church; the torso from neck to waist under the floor; the feet in the wall; and later a large piece of the beard, the right hand, and a front curl above the forehead where it was set in, were unearthed in the vicinity. A large kantharos pretty well preserved fits into a hole between the thumb and first finger. Holes above the row of curls on the forehead show where a garland of ivy was doubtless attached, and holes on the breast served for fastening long curls. The arms and two fingers of another large statue seem never to have been more than roughly finished. The torso of a satyr of the good period, another probably of a Pan, and reliefs with a procession, and a goat sacrifice, a beautiful ivy wreath below, a dedicatory inscription to Dionysos, bronze ivy leaves, and a bronze intaglio of a habited figure holding a thyrsos, — all point to the same worship. An inscription of the fifth century speaks of the money of Dionysos and gives the amount on hand.

"Nor did the home of Thespis lack its theatrical representations. A long inscription of the fifth century amid its broken lines still exhibits the care with which the 'Icarians' regulated *antidosís* or exchange of property by the choragos in

case of grievance as well as various other details relating to the production of plays. Dedicatory inscriptions of the fourth century mention several victories gained by the choragi, and in one occurs the name of the poet whose play was victorious: ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΣΙΧΑΡΟΣ. The others speak of tragedies; this probably of a comedy. For Νικοστράτος is undoubtedly the son of Αριστοφάνης and a poet of the middle comedy, the names of whose plays have been transmitted to us, to the number of thirteen. We have searched diligently for a theatre, but no certain traces have rewarded our efforts. There may never have been any substantial structure of the kind. The chorists may have seated themselves on the slopes of the hill just behind and looked down upon the open orchestra, with its stage structure erected for the occasion.

The worship of Dionysos was not the only one of the place. First was found the torso of a naked male figure of the style of the early part of the sixth century, and of the type of the Apollo of that time. Next, a bas-relief of the good period representing Apollo seated on the omphalos holding the lyre, with female figures behind him. Later, in the midst of some walls, appeared a relief in which Apollo was again seated on the omphalos, with Artemis behind him, and an adorant before him. An inscription declared that it was the dedication of a certain Πασικράτης, a Pythaistes. The worship of Apollo Pythios at Athens is said to have been derived from Marathon, and its prevalence in a neighboring deme was natural. Directly a threshold was discovered in one of the walls, on which was inscribed, in characters of the fourth century, Ἱκαριῶν τὸ Πύθιον, and a considerable temple was subsequently disclosed. Two other buildings, whose purpose was not so conveniently indicated, rewarded further excavation, as well as several large bases, marble chairs double and single, pedestals for offerings, etc. One of the door-sills of the church was found to have been an archaic sepulchral stele brought from some neighboring tomb and placed with the sculptured



side down. It proved to represent a *warrior*, which at first sight appeared to be almost an exact replica of the famous Aristion stele; but upon close comparison several differences were noticeable, mostly to the advantage of the Icarian. The head alone is missing.

"Besides the excavations at Sto Dionyso others were also made about half a mile northwest down the valley where a prostrate column was lying. Its base was found and many fragments of a huge vase-like cap of great beauty, together with the heads and necks of three griffins. Its purpose appears to have been sepulchral, and graves exist in close proximity.

"The objects obtained by excavation on private property like this, belong in part to the State and in part to the owner of the land, who has the right to retain them in his own possession if he pleases. Mr. Heliopoulos decided to keep them on the spot, and has assigned one room of the house there for their safe keeping, and appointed a guard to look after them.

"These excavations carried on by the School, besides the importance of the finds, have served as a great incitement to the students towards original investigation, and have thus fully justified the expenditure necessary for conducting them.

"The handsome and commodious building which has just been completed, has already been occupied by some of the students for a month, and awaits the permanent director, as a home of which we can all be proud. The School has become an established institution of Greece, and enters upon the new era with the highest promise of usefulness and success. The wisdom of its founders and supporters is felt most deeply by those who have enjoyed its privileges and advantages, and its broadening and refining influence at home must soon be felt. Under Dr. Waldstein's permanent directorship we may confidently expect still larger and more efficient results."

With these words the Council is well satisfied to close its Report, in the hope that in its next Report

it may be able to state that the endowment of the School has been secured, and that Dr. Waldstein had entered upon his duties as permanent Director.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

JOSEPH W. HARPER, JR.

ALLAN MARQUAND.

DAVID L. BARTLETT.

MENDES COHEN.

*Council for 1887-1888.*

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

### ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER, May 1st, 1888.

#### RECEIPTS.

Annual Subscriptions, 1887-88 (Boston Society)	\$1,349.48
Annual Subscriptions, 1887-88 (New York Society) less 10 %	1,269.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1887-88 (Baltimore Society)	300.00
Life Membership	100.00
Interest	34.09
Sale of Publications	49.39
Balance in Bank May 1st, 1887	1,903.28
	<u>\$5,005.24</u>

#### EXPENSES.

Appropriations : —	
School at Athens	\$500.00
Assos Expedition, Salary of J. T. Clarke	600.00
Journal of Archæology	300.00
	<u>\$1,400.00</u>
Printing	337.70
Secretary	49.39
Treasurer	\$16.00
Balance in Bank May 1st, 1888	3,202.15
	<u>\$5,005.24</u>



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## APPENDIX.

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### I.

#### THE ENDOWMENT OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

The undersigned ask for contributions for the endowment of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens with a fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

They believe that the School, during the six years of its existence, has established a strong claim for this endowment, not only upon the lovers of classical learning, but upon whoever has a care for the higher interests of education in America, and who wishes that the best means of instruction in one of the most important departments of study should be provided for American students.

The School, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, has been supported hitherto mainly by the efforts of the classical instructors of some twenty of the leading American Colleges and Universities. It has now an admirable building of its own, erected by means of contributions from its friends, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, upon a fine site on Mount Lycabettus, presented to it by the Government of Greece. The building provides accommodation not only for the Director of the School, but for a number of students as well. The school already possesses a valuable select library; it has published three volumes of Papers which, besides giving evidence of solid work done by its students, contain contributions to knowledge of which the value has been recognized by scholars in foreign countries as well as in our own. Its recent brilliant discov-

eries have fixed the site of one of the most characteristic and interesting legends of ancient Attica, and have thrown new light upon the traditions of the origin of the Attic drama. The School has already aided to secure for American classical scholarship a new sense of independence and self-respect. It gives assurance that, if properly supported, it will have increasing usefulness through successive generations. It is open on equal terms to all students whether men or women.

It lacks provision for the salary of a permanent Director, and for other expenses. The ground for the present appeal is the necessity of making this provision in order to secure the services as permanent Director of Dr. Charles Waldstein, whose eminent fitness for this post is unquestioned. Dr. Waldstein has accepted the position, and will enter upon his duties in October next, on condition that the endowment of the School shall be speedily obtained.

The undersigned believe that this brief appeal needs not to be enforced by argument or illustration. The intelligent liberality and public spirit of our community — of men of wealth, and of men of modest means alike — give them confidence that the required sum will not be wanting.

Any further information desired concerning the School will be gladly supplied by Professor Seymour of Yale University, Chairman of the Managing Committee, or by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y., Secretary. The annual reports of the School will be sent to any one who may desire them.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *President.*

SAMUEL D. WARREN, *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

*Executive Committee of the Trustees.*

Boston, April 2, 1888.

## II.

## LETTER OF AD. F. BANDELIER.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 4, 1888.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN, — Ere I venture to submit to your appreciation and critical judgment the attempt at a final review of the results attained during my investigations for the Institute, — complete and definitive as far as I am able to shape it now, — I beg leave to make a brief statement of what others have lately done and are now doing in the same field. I do this with great pleasure, since it will present a gratifying picture of energetic and successful labors.

During the past year, the Bureau of Ethnology of Washington has sent out its usual corps of investigators among the New Mexican Pueblos. It was the region of Jemez that attracted the attention of the party to whose care ethnological and archæological investigations were entrusted, under the experienced direction of Colonel Stevenson. This region is a promising one for the explorer; the ruins called ancient, about which knowledge has been scanty, are very numerous; the country itself is attractive through natural beauty, and affords sufficient though limited facilities of existence during the summer months of the year. It is of course premature to forecast the value of this protracted exploration; but the results can hardly be otherwise than important, considering the country to which the expedition was directed, the means at its disposal, and the thoroughly practical manner in which it has been carried on.

The efforts of the Central Bureau of Ethnology at Washington cannot be too much commended. They are directed to the absolute increase of knowledge, by the gathering and compilation of data irrespective of their origin. This great impartiality, however, has its dangers, since it places material, which might adequately be designated as "raw," in the sense of being unsifted, under the critical judgment of investigators who have not possessed the opportunity of identifying themselves with the discovery of it, and of making those

observations on the spot which are often essential to prevent the drawing of erroneous conclusions. I do not know whether the method of promoting slavish collecting for the benefit of home-investigators is a specifically German invention or not ; at all events, it is more clearly exhibited at Berlin than elsewhere. Its dangers are evident ; they expose the collector to isolation from sources of learning and to a discouragingly narrow routine ; while, on the other hand, the man of science who is called upon to report on the discoveries lacks the practical knowledge of the country and people from which the material of his studies has come. There is another error to which I must advert, an error which might be termed one of national feeling, not only here, but in Europe also, and which has taken the proportions of prejudice. This error is the neglect, as superfluous and even misleading, of what previous centuries have accumulated in the shape of knowledge on the Indian. It is not superciliousness alone that causes this error, it is above all the difficulty of acquiring foreign and, perhaps, partially obsolete idioms in a manner that will enable the student to penetrate the past intelligently and impartially, so as to conceive of it in its practical relations to the present. Much exact knowledge concerning the Indian can be derived from the study of Spanish law, for instance ; for the contact of primitive man with written instruments is in itself an epoch in his career. It is analogous to the time when the child is first brought to school, and the alphabet is first exhibited to his eye as the key to a future of momentous import.

The past labors of the Bureau of Ethnology are too well known to require commendation. In Linguistics, the results of Mr. Gatschet have been highly important. They foreshadow conclusions which the near future may perhaps establish as irrevocable axioms. The collecting of data on Sign-language under the direction of Colonel Mallery has opened a new field, whose practical importance lies in the connection between gesture-signs and pictography. Special investigations, like those of Dr. Mathews on features of life of the Navajos, of Captain Bourke on the Moquis, have a great and lasting value. In such investigations it must never be forgotten how deeply the progress of science is indebted to the army of the United States for its disinterested and intelligent co-operation.

I have not alluded as yet to the work done by Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, although that work commenced under the auspices of the Bureau of Ethnology. It is because only some portions of the results have as yet been published. The whole is so elaborate, intricate, and of such importance, that it will require much time for its completion. What has thus far appeared is enough to throw new light on many of the most incomprehensible, or rather uncomprehended features of life of the aborigines of the continent, North and South. The value of Mr. Cushing's results does not lie so much in establishing a direct connection between such and such tribes; it establishes a *method of research* unknown heretofore,—one which leads to connections as well as to discriminations hitherto unnoticed.

The mention of Mr. Cushing's name brings me to the work which he has been conducting lately, and is conducting still, as Director of the "Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition."

The chief work done by this new enterprise has been on a field which, while long ago known and considered as eventually important, has not hitherto been worked in a thorough manner. I investigated the field and reported upon it to the Institute in 1883, but the means at my disposal did not enable me to go beyond mere observation. Mr. Cushing selected the Rio Gila for his first labors, and in this he has acted very judiciously. The delta between the Gila and its confluent the Rio Salado, is one of those countries where, as in Mesopotamia and in lower Egypt, nature affords to man such temptations in the matter of products, as to make him forget many inconveniences caused by a torrid climate. Such regions are in fact hot-beds of primitive subsistence. Mr. Cushing has thoroughly examined the vestiges of ancient culture clustering in this delta. He has found many interesting features resulting from peculiar natural influences, and he has acquired a new proof for the statement made by authors of the seventeenth century, that the Southern Pimas,—those of Sonora,—exhibited the same degree of culture as is evidenced by the ruins near Tempe and along the Rio Gila. A thorough investigation of the Pimas of Arizona, linguistically, anthropologically, and otherwise, has also been undertaken by Dr. Ten Kate, under Mr. Cushing's general direction. It will do much to clear up the past of the races in southern and central Arizona.

The continent of America still has vast fields attractive to students, and those fields are cultivated everywhere in the measure of *possibility*. If I insist upon the "possible," it is because in tropical countries impediments are much greater than in the temperate zone, and the remains left by primitive man are more scant. What is not absolutely imperishable quickly decays. The culture of Peru is, according to geography, located under the tropics, but in point of fact the sedentary tribes of the Yncas and others lived mostly at such an altitude above the Pacific Ocean that they cannot be counted as residents of a tropical climate. The Yncas of the coast were under a torrid sky ; but the dryness of the air prevented the effect of natural influences which in other regions constantly interfered with the permanence, if not of the abode of man, at least of his vestiges, so soon as they became simple remains. Thus in Venezuela, for instance, the most diligent researches of Dr. A. Ernst, of the University of Caraccas, and those of my father have secured but few traces of the aboriginal population known to have existed there. In Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and Columbia, work is going on uninterruptedly, and often in a very systematic manner. But until lately it has been mere accumulation of details, valuable certainly, still not co-ordinated, nor based upon an intelligent study of the native himself as explanatory of the remnants of his past.

Much the same may be said of Mexico and of Central America. An attempt, very laudable and so far successful, is being made in the former country to secure vocabularies of all the native idioms of that republic. The attempt is vigorously conducted by Dr. Don Antonio Peñafiel, and in addition to it, he has had the excellent thought of causing republications to be made of rare old linguistic works, and has printed a number of grammars, etc., which until now had remained in manuscript. Another gratifying sign is the effort on the part of the central Mexican government to preserve the ancient ruins from decay. I am a witness to the fact, that the principal buildings of Mitla are kept clean from disintegrating vegetation. Xochicalco has been thoroughly investigated of late ; and to-day a German explorer is residing near Tanquian in Tamaulipas, aided by the government of Mexico so far as official protection may be of effect.

To indicate *new* fields, where the tendency to work appears not



merely wide-spread but also on the whole well-directed, may reasonably be judged as a presumption on my part. Within the United States almost every section is occupied and in good hands; for the Hemenway Expedition, in turning its attention to southern Arizona has undertaken a work as important as desirable. The archæology and ethnology of that region is intimately connected with that of northern Mexico, and since Mr. Gatschet has established the linguistic connection of the Shoshonis of the Northwest, consequently of the Utes and Comanches also, with the Moquis, Pimas, and their Mexican congeners, — the Opatas, Tarahumares, Tepehuanes, Yaquis, and the Central Mexican Nahuatl even, — the study of ruins and antiquities through Arizona, and the collecting of tribal traditions and folk-lore among its sedentary tribes, have become of primary importance. This will naturally turn attention to the Sonoran and Chihuahuan village Indians for similar purposes, and thus lead the drift of research into Mexico in a systematic way. You may, perhaps, remember that ere I engaged in the service of the Institute, I suggested to the late Mr. Morgan a plan of this nature, though at that time it was intended for a thorough reconnaissance only, preliminary to subsequent research on a larger scale.

It has lately been discovered that the Cerro Hueco in northwestern Texas, not over fifty miles east of El Paso, contains vestiges of ancient Pueblos. This is an important fact, since it extends the scope of sedentary Indians on the east side of the Rio Grande much farther south than I had anticipated. The Pueblo limit, as traced by me, is not affected by that discovery, but another fact has been brought to my knowledge which shifts the eastern boundary of Pueblo remains farther into the plains yet than the course of the Rio Pecos. Along the Canadian River vestiges of abodes with Pueblo pottery of the glossy kind have been observed. If my information is correct, there probably existed a string of such establishments across the plains into the Indian Territory and Arkansas. Should this prove to be true, it would have its bearings upon the important work going on among the eastern mounds, under direction of the Bureau of Ethnology, and also of Professor F. W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum of Cambridge.

The archæology and ethnology of the great plains is yet to some extent a desideratum. The former must of necessity be scant, for



permanent abodes can only be looked for along such streams or rivers as cross the steppes from west to east without ever becoming dry. It is a difficult, tedious, and even dangerous undertaking to look for the remains of man in such vast expanses. But it should not be forgotten that the plains were the barrier as well as the connecting link between the eastern and the western halves of North America, and that if sedentary Indians shifted across them, it is on the plains that we can determine whether it was in one direction or in the other.

The present ethnology of the steppes is comparatively simple ; of greater importance almost is the past ethnography. The latter has considerably changed within the last three centuries ; tribes have shifted into regions both east and south ; other tribes, once considerable, have disappeared from the surface. But it is not unlikely that remnants of many of them still exist. In some cases they have become intermingled with, or absorbed by roving tribes like the Apaches and the Comanches ; in other cases they have taken refuge with village Indians. These have not altogether lost their language nor their traditional lore, and they have modified, in an imperceptible way, the customs and idioms of those with whom they live now. If a "new field" of ethnological study within the United States might be imagined, it would be the Apaches and Comanches, in view of tracing among them such lost tribes, and thus re-establishing the ethnography and history of the plains. Documentary investigations tend to prove that at certain points remnants of groups now forgotten were gathered and protected from destruction by the Spanish arms. If since that time these remnants also have been lost, this has not been the work of extermination, but a slow process of amalgamation.

That researches in the field should be accompanied, if not guided, by documentary studies running parallel with them is self-evident. The material accumulated under the Spanish domination is especially valuable, and correspondingly voluminous. The necessity for such investigations alongside of field work has been understood and acknowledged, by the expedition which Mr. Cushing directs, more, perhaps, than by any other similar enterprise in the country, and it will ultimately profit by it to an extent now scarcely anticipated. In documentary studies, however, it is not sufficient to aim at full honesty and absolute impartiality ; the student must divest himself of the tendency

to look for "points" only in the data which he gathers, and must learn to appreciate everything, however strange and immaterial it may strike him at first. The documents which he uses must appear to him in the light of the times when they were framed, not in that of to-day. He must learn to live in thought with the people of the past, work with them, hope, suffer, rejoice with them, judge of the objects which they describe, of the countries in which they dwelt, as they appeared to them, not as we see them now, still less as we might wish to see them.

That an accurate study of the geography of the country, of its natural advantages and disadvantages, should be carried on by those who attempt any investigation, is self-evident. No study of mankind can be fruitful if the student does not identify himself thoroughly with the stage upon which man has performed his part in the past.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect,  
Your very obedient servant,

AD. F. BANDELIER.

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### III.

#### EXPEDITION FOR EXPLORATION IN BABYLONIA.

Following up the work of exploration done by the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia in 1884-85, an Expedition has been organized in Philadelphia for the purpose of excavating one or more of the ancient sites of the Babylonian region. The money for the work has been provided by a few gentlemen in Philadelphia, mostly members of the Institute, who are organized as the Babylonian Exploration Fund. The chairman of the Executive Committee of this fund is Dr. Wm. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; the treasurer is Mr. E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, and the secretary Professor H. V. Hilprecht, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Peters of the University of Pennsylvania has been entrusted with the direction of the Expedition. Professor Hilprecht, and Dr. Harper of Yale accompany him as Assyriologists; and Mr. Prince of Columbia Col-

lege acts as assistant. The staff further comprises an architect, Mr. P. H. Field, and a photographer, Mr. J. H. Haynes. A physician will also accompany the party. It is proposed to go to Baghdad by way of Aleppo, leaving the latter city toward the end of September, and travelling by slow stages, in order to investigate the archaeological remains *en route*. Digging in Babylonia itself can hardly be undertaken before the middle of November. It is impossible at the present moment to enter into details regarding the main object of the Expedition, — the excavations which it is proposed to conduct ; but these can be learned in due season through the Journal of Archaeology, which will publish reports of the progress of the Expedition.



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Archæological Institute of America.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

1888-89.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE,

NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1889.

WITH APPENDICES ON THE RECENT PROGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGY  
BY ALFRED EMERSON, HENRY W. HAYNES,  
AND AD. F. BANDELIER.



CAMBRIDGE:  
JOHN WILSON AND SON.  
University Press.  
1889.



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Henry G. Marquand . . . . .	160 Broadway.
D. O. Mills . . . . .	634 Fifth Avenue.
Daniel F. Parish, Jr. . . . .	2 East 16th Street.
Frederic J. de Peyster . . . . .	7 East 42d Street.
Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster . . . . .	7 East 42d Street.
Henry C. Potter . . . . .	160 West 59th Street.
Samuel Thak . . . . .	16 Broad Street.
Robert Winthrop . . . . .	118 Fifth Avenue.
*Miss Catherine L. Wolfe . . . . .	New York.

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<sup>1</sup> Where the street address only is given, it is for New York City.

**Annual Members.**

(1889-90.)

Edward D. Adams . . . . .	455 Madison Avenue.
William Loring Andrews . . . . .	16 East 38th Street.
Daniel S. Appleton . . . . .	1 Bond Street.
Sidney G. Ashmore . . . . .	Schenectady.
Henry O. Avery . . . . .	368 Fifth Avenue.
Samuel P. Avery . . . . .	4 East 38th Street.
Fisher A. Baker . . . . .	2 Wall Street.
Simeon E. Baldwin . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
John S. Battell . . . . .	119 Broadway.
Miss Bessie D. Beach . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Charles C. Beaman, Jr. . . . .	52 Wall Street.
Isbon T. Beckwith . . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
Gerard Beekman . . . . .	149 Broadway (Room 21).
William B. Bigelow . . . . .	58 West 4th Street.
William Bispham . . . . .	12 West 18th Street.
George Bliss . . . . .	28 Nassau Street.
William M. Bliss. . . . .	Central National Bank.
Mrs. William T. Blodgett . . . . .	24 West 12th Street.
A. J. Bloor . . . . .	18 Broadway.
H. W. Bookstaver . . . . .	County Court House
Mrs. H. C. G. Brandt . . . . .	Clinton.
Arthur Brooks . . . . .	209 Madison Avenue.
Frederick T. Brown . . . . .	673 Madison Avenue.
John E. Burrill . . . . .	21 Broad Street.
Charles Butler . . . . .	78 Park Avenue.
George Cary . . . . .	Buffalo.
D. H. Chamberlain . . . . .	40 Wall Street.
Joseph H. Choate . . . . .	50 West 47th Street.
Thomas B. Clarke . . . . .	203 West 44th Street.
R. H. Coleman . . . . .	Cornwall, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Miss Ellen Collins . . . . .	41 West 11th Street.
Robert Collyer . . . . .	137 East 39th Street.
Clarence R. Conger . . . . .	19 West 20th Street.
Walter Cook . . . . .	55 Broadway.
F. R. Coudert . . . . .	13 East 45th Street.

S. W. Crawford . . . . .	Union Club.
Howard Crosby . . . . .	116 East 19th Street.
James G. Croswell . . . . .	6 East 45th Street.
George William Curtis . . . . .	West New Brighton, S. I.
William L. Cushing . . . . .	Dobbs' Ferry.
Arthur H. Cutler . . . . .	18 West 43d Street.
Charles P. Daly . . . . .	84 Clinton Place.
Thomas Davidson . . . . .	327 East 17th Street.
D. Stuart Dodge . . . . .	11 Cliff Street.
William E. Dodge . . . . .	11 Cliff Street.
Henry Drisler . . . . .	Columbia College.
Henry W. Farnham . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Loyall Farragut . . . . .	113 East 36th Street.
F. Wayland Fellows . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Benjamin H. Field . . . . .	127 Water Street.
Hamilton Fish . . . . .	251 East 17th Street.
Roswell P. Flower . . . . .	597 Fifth Avenue.
Lockwood de Forest . . . . .	29 Waverly Place.
Clarence M. Fowler . . . . .	598 East 136th Street.
C. D. Freeman . . . . .	New Brighton, S. I.
Miss Julia Gibbons . . . . .	55 West 47th Street.
Richard W. Gilder . . . . .	33 East 17th Street.
Edwin L. Godkin . . . . .	"The Nation," 208 Broadway.
Parke Godwin . . . . .	19 East 37th Street.
Mrs. C. M. Goodridge . . . . .	250 Fifth Avenue.
William H. Goodyear . . . . .	145 East 49th Street.
Alfred Gudeman . . . . .	40 East 69th Street.
Walter S. Gurnee . . . . .	626 Fifth Avenue.
William G. Hale . . . . .	Cornell University, Ithaca.
Joseph W. Harper . . . . .	562 Fifth Avenue.
Edwin Harwood . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Thomas Hastings . . . . .	3 Bowling Green.
O. P. Hatfield . . . . .	31 Pine Street.
Miss Laura Hoe . . . . .	111 East 16th Street.
Robert Hoe . . . . .	11 East 36th Street.
E. A. Hoffman . . . . .	426 West 23d Street.
James M. Hoppin . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Walter Howe . . . . .	11 West 119th Street.
Richard M. Hunt . . . . .	Tribune Building.

L. H. Hunt . . . . .	58 East 25th Street.
Waldo Hutchins . . . . .	69 Wall Street.
John B. Ireland . . . . .	15 East 47th Street.
Charles Isham . . . . .	93 Gold Street.
A. V. W. Jackson . . . . .	Yonkers.
John Jay . . . . .	Katonah.
Morris K. Jesup . . . . .	197 Madison Avenue.
A. D. L. Jewett . . . . .	22 East 43d Street.
John D. Jones . . . . .	29 West 34th Street.
Edward Kemp . . . . .	722 Fifth Avenue.
Edward H. Kendall . . . . .	1 Broadway.
John S. Kennedy . . . . .	8 West 57th Street.
H. S. Kissam . . . . .	Tacoma, Wash. Terr.
William Krebs . . . . .	62 Wall Street.
Robert H. Lamborn . . . . .	32 Nassau Street.
Edward F. de Lancey . . . . .	20 East 28th Street.
Woodbury G. Langdon . . . . .	719 Fifth Avenue.
J. D. Lange . . . . .	42 East 63d Street.
Mrs. W. W. Law . . . . .	Yonkers.
Pierre L. Le Brun . . . . .	24 Park Place.
James Loeb . . . . .	37 East 38th Street.
Miss Adeline E. Loomis . . . . .	19 West 34th Street.
Pierre Lorillard . . . . .	389 Fifth Avenue.
A. A. Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip.
A. Augustus Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip.
Seth Low . . . . .	81 Burling Slip.
James B. Ludlow . . . . .	28 East 9th Street.
Thomas W. Ludlow . . . . .	Cottage Lawn, Yonkers.
George C. Magoun . . . . .	1 East 39th Street.
Albert Mathews . . . . .	48 East 26th Street.
Alrick H. Man . . . . .	106 East 30th Street.
Peter Marié . . . . .	48 West 19th Street.
Augustus C. Merriam . . . . .	Columbia College.
George Norton Miller, Jr. . . . .	39 Fifth Avenue.
Frank D. Millet . . . . .	92 Clinton Place.
Miss E. T. Minturn . . . . .	Hastings on Hudson.
R. B. Minturn . . . . .	27 West 33d Street.
Edward Mitchell . . . . .	31 East 50th Street.

William E. Mauger . . . . .	1 East 40th Street.
James C. Mayersman . . . . .	17 Lexington Avenue.
James H. Mayne . . . . .	475 Madison Avenue.
Carl P. Maynard . . . . .	85 Fifth Avenue.
Henry Mayer . . . . .	47 West 20th Street.
J. M. Maylor . . . . .	17 East 26th Street.
Maxim Niles . . . . .	155 Broadway.
M. J. O'Connor . . . . .	2 West 23d Street.
Lemuel E. O'Grady . . . . .	University Club.
S. S. O'Leary . . . . .	Princeton, N. J.
William J. Palmer . . . . .	37 Nassau Street.
Samuel L. Parson . . . . .	20 West 26th Street.
Thomas W. Parsons . . . . .	26 West 20th Street.
Henry E. Pelee . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
Ed. D. Perry . . . . .	Columbia College.
Johnson L. de Peyer . . . . .	Tuck on Hudson.
J. W. Pinckney . . . . .	2 Gramercy Park.
Charles A. Platt . . . . .	115 East 23d Street.
George B. Post . . . . .	15 Cornhill Street.
Berze Price . . . . .	74 West 23d Street.
Miss Mary R. Price . . . . .	80 Madison Avenue.
William C. Price . . . . .	35 East 23d Street.
M. Taylor Pyne . . . . .	42 West 53d Street.
Edward E. Rahn . . . . .	Tribune Building.
Fred. W. Rheinlander . . . . .	239 Madison Avenue.
J. Hampden Robb . . . . .	52 East 34th Street.
Mrs. Adolf Rusch . . . . .	94 Grand Street.
Julius Sachs . . . . .	38 West 39th Street.
Augustus St. Gaudens . . . . .	148 West 36th Street.
Edward E. Salisbury . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Alden Sampson . . . . .	226 West 44th Street.
Samuel B. Schieffelin . . . . .	958 Madison Avenue.
Eugene Schuyler . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
Miss Georgina Schuyler . . . . .	19 West 31st Street.
Samuel Sloan . . . . .	7 East 38th Street.
Benjamin Smith . . . . .	33 East 17th Street.
Charles S. Smith . . . . .	25 West 27th Street.
Robert Hobart Smith . . . . .	70 Broadway.

William Alexander Smith . . .	412 Madison Avenue.
Charles F. Southmayd . . .	13 West 47th Street.
Edward A. Spring . . .	708 Lexington Avenue.
Albert Stickney . . .	120 West 55th Street.
Austin Stickney . . .	35 West 17th Street.
W. J. Stillman . . .	"The Times," London, Eng.
Miss Ellen J. Stone . . .	25 East 45th Street.
Richard S. Storrs . . .	80 Pierrepont Pl., Brooklyn.
Russell Sturgis . . .	307 East 17th Street.
Charles L. Tiffany . . .	255 Madison Avenue.
Louis C. Tiffany . . .	7 East 72d Street.
William H. Tillinghast . . .	26 East 64th Street.
Fitz Gerald Tisdall . . .	College of City of New York, 23d St.
S. B. P. Trowbridge . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Arthur L. Tuckerman . . .	31 Broad Street.
Hamilton McK. Twombly . . .	684 Fifth Avenue.
J. C. Van Benschoten . . .	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn.
Cornelius Vanderbilt . . .	1 West 57th Street.
William K. Vanderbilt . . .	660 Fifth Avenue.
Edgar B. Van Winkle . . .	117 East 70th Street.
L. Austin Van Zandt . . .	Yonkers.
Henry Villard . . .	7 East 72d Street.
Charles Waldstein . . .	King's College, Cambridge, Eng.
J. Brisbane Walker . . .	363 Fifth Avenue.
J. Q. A. Ward . . .	119 West 52d Street.
Samuel G. Ward . . .	Washington, D. C.
William R. Ware . . .	Columbia College.
William R. Warren . . .	The Benedick, Washington Square.
Harold P. Waterman . . .	Providence, R. I.
Lucius R. Waterman . . .	Fishkill.
W. S. Webb . . .	680 Fifth Avenue.
Everett P. Wheeler . . .	45 William Street.
Horace White . . .	51 East 55th Street.
John S. White . . .	6 East 44th Street.
Stanford White . . .	56 West 20th Street.
Frederick Cope Whitehouse .	New York.
F. Wells Williams . . .	New Haven, Conn.

## PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

**Life Members.**

Thomas Hockley . . . . . 2050 South 6th Street.<sup>1</sup>  
 Clarence B. Moore . . . . . 28 South 6th Street.

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**Annual Members.**

(1889-90.)

George W. Childs . . . . . "Public Ledger."  
 Joseph H. Coates . . . . . 116 Chestnut Street.  
 C. C. Converse . . . . . Erie, Pa.  
 Carl Edelheim . . . . . 202 North 19th Street.  
 C. C. Harrison . . . . . 101 South Front Street.  
 H. V. Hilprecht . . . . . 1031 Walnut Street.  
 H. H. Houston . . . . . 308 Walnut Street.  
 Morris Jastrow, Jr. . . . . 925 North 8th Street.  
 Henry C. Lea . . . . . 2000 Walnut Street.  
 F. W. Lewis . . . . . 2016 Spruce Street.  
 Francis C. Macauley . . . . . Philadelphia Club.  
 Wm. Pepper . . . . . 1811 Spruce Street.  
 John P. Peters . . . . . 50th Street & Woodland Avenue.  
 Joseph D. Potts . . . . . 234 South 4th Street.  
 Robert W. Smith . . . . . 233 South 4th Street.  
 J. Thomas Stavelly . . . . . 1529 North 15th Street.  
 Mrs. L. B. Stephens . . . . . 3917 Walnut Street.  
 Miss Stevenson . . . . . 603 Walnut Street.  
 Miss E. W. Stevenson . . . . . 249 South 13th Street.  
 Talcott Williams . . . . . 1833 Spruce Street.  
 Richard Wood . . . . . 400 Chestnut Street.

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<sup>1</sup> Where the street address only is given, it is for Philadelphia.

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *President.*

EDWARD J. LOWELL, *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

HENRY DRISLER.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.



# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED MAY 17, 1879.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research, — by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Life Members, being such persons as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds, and of Annual Members, who shall contribute not less than \$10. Classes of honorary and corresponding members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and five ordinary members.

4. The president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members at the annual meeting of the Institute, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. They shall be eligible for re-election.

The treasurer and secretary shall be chosen by the president, the vice-president, and the five ordinary members of the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at their pleasure.

The government of the Institute shall be empowered to fill up, *pro tempore* by election, all vacancies in its body occasioned by the death or resignation of any of its members.

5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment ; to employ agents, and to expend all the funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed ; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute.

It shall make its own regulations, and determine its own methods of procedure.

The secretary shall keep a careful record of its transactions, and the committee shall submit a full written report concerning them at each annual meeting.

6. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually to two auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the members of the Institute at the annual meeting, and who shall attest by their signatures the accuracy of the said accounts.

7. The annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the third Saturday of May, at eleven o'clock A.M.

8. Special meetings of the Institute may be called at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Subscriptions and donations may be paid to the treasurer or any member of the Executive Committee, and no person not a life member shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not paid his subscription for the past year. The year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the annual meeting, from which time the subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

10. An amendment of the regulations shall require the vote of three fourths of an annual meeting.

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At a meeting of the members of the Institute, held in Boston, October 11, 1884, the following Regulations were adopted, to go into effect November 1, in lieu of those previously in force.

## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 21, 1884.

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1. The **AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA**, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archaeological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons approved by the Council who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archaeological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archaeological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.**

**BALTIMORE SOCIETY.**

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

## **RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.**

**ADOPTED MAY, 1885.**

- 1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.**
- 2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.**
- 3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.**
- 4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.**
- 5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.**

## RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.



## RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE:—

IN presenting the Tenth Annual Report to the members of the Institute, the Council regret that the completion of certain important pieces of work, which they confidently expected during the past year, is still delayed.

The first part of the final Report of Mr. Bandelier, embracing the results of his long and thorough investigations in the southwestern regions of the United States, is now nearly ready for publication, and, unless some unforeseen delay should occur, will be issued in the ensuing autumn. It will be a remarkable contribution to knowledge concerning what has hitherto been an obscure field of archæology and history, and will increase the already well established high reputation of its author as an investigator of the pre-historic conditions and historic relations of the various Indian tribes with which the Spanish conquerors of Mexico came into contact in their expeditions and settlements north of the Mexican territory.

It is impossible to say when the final Report by Mr. Clarke on the Investigations at Assos will be completed. The slow rate of its progress is doubtless mainly due to the multitude of the points of inquiry which arise in the discussion of the vast body of new material accumulated during the work upon the site. In a letter addressed to the President of the Institute, in August last, Dr. Peters, the head of the Expedition to Babylonia undertaken by the Philadelphia Society of the Institute, wrote as follows: "I wish to report that Mr. Clarke has been of great service to me in matters pertaining to the Expedition. . . . I visited him at Harrow in order to see his work, and came away enthusiastic over it. He is working diligently, but he has undertaken to make his work a complete one, and the labor is enormous. I went over his plans, his notes, — in fact he showed me everything, — and the thoroughness, accuracy, and many-sidedness of the work surpass anything that I have seen. I am glad that he has delayed so long, because by that delay we shall secure a monumental work."

The Philadelphia Society has confined its efforts, during the first year of its existence, to the promotion of the Babylonian Expedition sent out a year ago under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. After many vexatious delays and much difficulty, the Expedition obtained a firman on terms which, considering the present laws in the Turkish Empire regarding excavations, seem favorable, and during the past

winter digging was begun on the site of Niffer, the ancient Nippur, one of the largest cities of ancient Babylonia, and one of the most promising mounds for excavators. There is good reason for expectation of satisfactory results from the work of this interesting expedition. What has been already achieved by previous explorers in Babylonia is little compared with what remains to be done in the investigation of those remains of the ancient empire from which further knowledge of its history and institutions may be derived.

The New York Society has shown unusual activity during the year, increasing its membership to more than two hundred, and holding a series of meetings, six in number, at which papers were read by Professors Merriam and Marquand, and Messrs. Russell Sturgis, Julius Sachs, and J. C. Morgenthau. These meetings have been successful in maintaining and increasing the interest in the work of the Institute, not only among its members, but also in the community at large.

The Baltimore Society has held two meetings at the Johns Hopkins University, at which addresses were made by President Gilman, Professors Gildersleeve and Frothingham, Mr. Vincent, and others. The Society has placed on exhibition at the Peabody Institute its collection of Greek and Etruscan antiquities acquired by Messrs. Clarke, Emerson, and Frothingham during recent trips to Rome and Southern Italy. It is proposed, during succeeding years, to hold at least three meetings devoted respectively

to subjects within the field of Oriental, Classical, and American Archæology.

While the different Societies have thus been engaged, the Council has not attempted to undertake any new work to be carried on by the Institute as a whole. Not because motives to do so were lacking, but because it seemed best to defer any expedition, the means for which must be obtained mainly from the members of the Institute, until there should be no chance of contributions for such an object conflicting with the progress of the subscription for the permanent fund of the School at Athens. This subscription amounts at present to something over \$50,000, raised principally in Boston and New York. The thanks of the Institute are especially due to Mr. Henry G. Marquand, not only for his own liberal contribution to the fund, but even more for his well directed and steady efforts to obtain contributions from others. The Council venture to hope that the coming year may see the subscription increased at least to \$100,000.

The Seventh Annual Report of its Managing Committee, which will be in the hands of the members of the Institute before the publication of the present Report, affords ample evidence of the activity and usefulness of the School. The value of the service which it is rendering to the progress of classical scholarship in America is strikingly shown in the interesting Reports of its last two Annual Directors, Professors D'Ooge and Merriam, appended to that of



the Managing Committee. It has already established for itself an honorable reputation, and a strong claim for support and furtherance, not only on classical students in America, but also on all Americans who desire that their country should bear part in the progress of the intellectual life of the world.

The American Journal of Archæology has increased the closeness of its relations to the Institute by undertaking to publish the reports of the investigations of the School at Athens, and other papers with which the Committee of the School has agreed to furnish it. Whenever it may be desirable, these papers will be published separately, in advance of the regular issues of the Journal, in order to give immediate publicity to the discoveries of the School. The circulation of the Journal is not yet sufficient to make it self-supporting, and the Council believe that the members of the Institute will agree with them in thinking it well to secure its continuance by an annual subsidy from the funds of the Institute. The members, not subscribers to the Journal, will receive the separate issues of the papers furnished from the School.

The Council have pleasure in appending to their Report papers on the Recent Progress of Classical and American Archæology, by hands that will be recognized as competent.

In closing the Tenth Annual Report, the Council would recall to the members of the Institute the work accomplished by it during the past ten years. With

comparatively small means, it has sent out and supported the first American expedition organized for the investigation of a site of interest in the ancient world. The value of the results obtained at Assos has been recognized by scholars, but the importance of the additions made to our acquaintance with Greek antiquity by the energy, intelligence, and well directed labors of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bacon, and their associates, cannot be fully appreciated until the publication of Mr. Clarke's final Report. It will then be apparent that both the history and the geography of the Troad and the region adjacent to it have been made better known, while our knowledge concerning life and the arts in a Greek city has been greatly increased. No recent investigation has been more profitable in adding to our information respecting the common civic habits and customs of the Greeks.

The journey of Mr. Stillman in Crete, and that of Messrs. Clarke and Emerson in Southern Italy, though each was cut short by the interference of the authorities of the respective regions just at the beginning of investigations that promised to be of unusual interest, were, however, not without worth in indicating what may be expected from future unimpeded explorations. Such hindrances to scientific inquiry as were in both cases interposed to put a stop to work from which the cause of learning would have benefited, are instances of a spirit common indeed, but unworthy of a civilized nation.

On our own continent, the Institute has added to

the knowledge of the past through the work accomplished by Mr. Bandelier in New Mexico and Mexico. His Report on Pecos and his studies of the Pueblos of New Mexico have thrown abundant light upon what was previously a comparatively obscure field of American antiquity, his investigations of Mitla, Cholula, and other sites of ancient civilization in Mexico have corrected and enlarged our knowledge concerning them, while his extensive studies of the documentary history of the relations of the Spanish conquerors with the native tribes, in combination with his residence among the Indians of to-day, his careful and acute observation of their actual modes of life, his collection of their traditions, and his unwearied and varied exploration of the remains of their past, have brought order out of chaos, and opened the right way for the successful prosecution of further researches.

No work which the Institute has undertaken is likely to be of more permanent importance than the foundation of the School at Athens. The admirable building in which the School is housed was erected by means of contributions made in great part by members of the Institute, while as a corporate body they have aided in defraying the cost of the expeditions and excavations undertaken by the School, as well as that of its publications. The favors which the School has received from the government of Greece, the support afforded to it by the leading colleges and universities of our own country, and the liberal contributions to it from the public, indicate



the general recognition of its value. They combine with the excellent work already accomplished by it, as well as with the prospect of its future influence in aiding to maintain a high standard of classical learning in America, in giving to American students the opportunity to take part in the increase of that learning, and in encouraging in American scholarship a sense of independence as well as a solidity and thoroughness which it has often hitherto lacked, to establish an undeniable claim for its endowment with a fund sufficient to secure for it the best attainable organization and administration.

A series of eight volumes, to be increased shortly to ten, without including minor publications, of Papers of the Institute and of the School, are the published memorials of the work of the past ten years. But the Institute has also contributed to the support of the American Journal of Archæology, the growing reputation of which is a proof of its usefulness and value.

Such a record as this is not altogether unsatisfactory, but its chief worth is in the motive it affords for energetic effort to accomplish still more in the next ten years than has been done in the past. The field of work open to the Institute is so vast, that it can occupy at the best but a corner of it, and so attractive as to afford a constant stimulus to those who would engage in it. The ancient world still lies half buried in the soil, or in the sand. Delphi, a name to conjure with, is hidden under the rude erections of rude

generations. The entrance to the labyrinth of Crete is still forbidden. Cyrene, with the countless monuments of its ancient splendor, still waits to be thoroughly explored. Asia Minor, Assyria, Egypt, are still full of hidden treasures. In our own country the field of work is enormous in extent, and there are questions to be solved in regard to its ancient inhabitants which excite the curiosity of investigators, though there is little reason to suppose that any discoveries now remain to be made that will greatly change the general outlines of knowledge.

To do what it ought in the work of investigation, the Institute requires a larger income than it has hitherto possessed, and this is to be obtained by an increase in the number of its members. The present number of its members is not far from four hundred. This is not enough for real efficiency. It should be more than doubled. With a thousand members the power of the Institute to perform work creditable to itself and honorable to the country would be great. The Council earnestly appeal to the members individually to interest themselves to secure an increase of the list. There are certainly many more than a thousand men and women in the country who would gladly, if the matter were properly brought to their attention, assist, by joining the Institute, in carrying out the objects for which it was founded. The West has as yet contributed hardly anything to the work. The Council trust that no long time will pass before a branch Society will be formed in Chicago, in Cin-

cinnati, in St. Louis, or other cities where are persons who care for the advance of knowledge of the past of the human race. The motto of the Institute, *Virum monumenta priorum*, has a special significance for Americans. Deprived as we are of the influence exerted on the imagination by the visible memorials of past generations, and of that strong incentive to generous effort which they afford, there is, perhaps, nothing better fitted to supply this lack than such studies as it is the object of the Institute to promote.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

JOSEPH W. HARPER.

ALLEN MARQUAND.

DAVID L. BARTLETT.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.

JOHN P. PETERS.

*Council for 1888-89.*

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

## TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1st, 1889.

### RECEIPTS.

Annual Subscriptions, 1888-89 (Boston Society)	\$1,220.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1888-89 (Baltimore Society)	450.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1887-88 (Philadelphia Society) . . . . .	60.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1888-89 (New York Society) . . . . .	1,215.00
Sale of Publications . . . . .	2.25
Interest . . . . .	59.65
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1888 . . . . .	3,202.15
	<u>\$6,209.05</u>

### EXPENSES.

#### Appropriations : —

School at Athens . . . . .	\$777.09
Assos Expedition, Salary of J. T. Clarke	159.32
Egypt Exploration Fund . . . . .	100.00
Journal of Archæology . . . . .	750.00
	<u>\$1,786.41</u>
Printing . . . . .	176.93
Secretary's Account . . . . .	75.00
General Expense . . . . .	23.25
Cash, Balance in Bank, May 1, 1889	\$2,932.46
Amount of New York Society's Subscriptions . . . . .	1,215.00
	<u>\$4,147.46</u>
	<u>\$6,209.05</u>

PERCIVAL LOWELL, *Treasurer.*



## APPENDIX.

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### I.

#### RECENT PROGRESS IN CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

By ALFRED EMERSON, PH. D.,  
*Professor of Greek in Lake Forest University.*

THE interest and advantage of archæological studies and the fructifying influence of the archæological enterprises by which new material is added to the world's knowledge of Antiquity are evident from the fact that the foremost civilized nations have been assiduous, during the nineteenth century, in applying themselves to such studies, and promoting enterprises of this nature. Important political events, among which we may single out the movements which led to the opening up of Greece and to the remodelling of Rome, have given powerful impetus to the progress of archæological discovery on classical soil. Organized scientific effort of private corporations or under the direction of national and local administrations, has tended to supersede the activity of noble and royal amateurs like Lord Elgin, Prince Canino, the Marquis Campana, the Dukes Serra di Falco and De Luynes, and King Louis I. of Bavaria. Their line, indeed, is happily not extinct, but it has been united with equally illustrious names from among the new peerage of commerce and finance. Archæology has attained, especially in Germany, a post of honor in the cycle of university studies. The tools and materials of scientific research have been gathered in museums, and thus brought within the reach both of professional and of lay students. The work of the scientific expert has met with its due recognition in proportion as society has understood the value of archæological studies in illuminating the pages of history,

and the positive inspiration which modern art, education, and culture can derive from the contemplation and just appreciation of the masterpieces of ancient art. Indeed, the present advanced state of archæological research, by which the meaning, and therefore the value, of almost every antique once submitted to the scrutiny of the trained eye is increased a hundredfold, has become possible only through the adoption of the methods of the modern laboratory. Of these methods, for the most part, there existed fifty years ago the barest conception. And the best of it is, that the expert's gain in this science is never the loss of the great lay public, as it sometimes is in those sciences which require instruments and processes utterly incomprehensible to the uninitiated, or the results of which assume an intangible form.

If, by way of obtaining a perspective view of the present situation in matters archæological, we undertake to pass in review a portion of the archæological work of the last ten years, — and surely the Archæological Institute of America may fittingly turn aside for a moment, while celebrating its own decennial anniversary, to consider the more general aspects of the cosmopolitan movement of which it is the constituted national exponent, — if we thus pass in review some of the archæological achievements of the last decennium, the close connection and interdependence of the systematic teaching and training of the archæological laboratory, the progress of material discovery, and the growth of public and private collections, will at once be manifest.

The archæological achievements of this period are of sufficient importance to have aroused the attention of the civilized world, and of sufficient scope to be distinctly characteristic of the modern epoch in classical archæology. The period opens with one of the most striking undertakings of the century more than half completed. I refer to the excavation of Olympia by the German government. The prehistoric sanctuary of Zeus on the banks of the Peloponnesian river Alpheios, with its quadrennial athletic games, was more than the ideal centre of the superabundant physical life of ancient Greece. Owing to the unparalleled esteem in which athletic distinction was held by the Greeks, Olympia became a rich museum of all that was best in Greek art. Despite the ravages of the Roman, the Goth, the Christian iconoclasts, and the mediæval



lime-kiln, it seemed impossible that all its treasures could have utterly disappeared. Winckelmann wrote, in 1767: "I am convinced that the reward of an excavation at this point would be rich beyond any conception, and that a great light would arise to art in consequence of a careful investigation of this ground." It was reserved to Winckelmann's countrymen to prove his intuition true.

The suggestion of Ernst Curtius, the historian of Greece, that the undertaking be made a national one, found favor with the late German Emperor, then Crown Prince Frederick, and commended itself to the German Diet, by which \$125,000 was voted for the project of unearthing the whole area of the Olympian Altis, or sacred precinct, with all the monuments it enclosed. The diplomatic agreement was ratified by the Greek Chamber on October 30, 1875. The Greek government was to further the operations of the German archæologists by purchasing the site from its private owners, by the construction of a macadamized road up the Alpheios to Olympia, by detailing a police force to maintain order among the numerous laborers and to prevent pilfering, and by providing for the temporary, and later for the permanent housing of the antiques to be discovered. In consideration of the outlay incurred by Germany, a monopoly of all rights of reproduction was granted for five years from the date of discovery of each antique or inscription. Greece relaxed her usual rigidity in regard to the exportation of antiques so far as to concede to the excavators a property right in whatever duplicates might be discovered. Some coins and Roman portrait statues ultimately found their way to Berlin under this clause; but it would be a mistake to estimate the benefit accruing to Germany by the number or weight of these specimens. They were, indeed, the mere crumbs of the Homeric banquet, — the lion's claw from which the lion's size and strength could be conjectured. Nevertheless, it may be said that scientific discoveries have never excited more national enthusiasm and pride, and with reason when the character of the recovered remains is considered.

During six seasons of digging, from 1875 to 1881, the German spade brought to light the most interesting complex of religious, decorative, and practical structures, and the largest collection of memorable sculptures, ever buried, so far as we know, in one spot of Greek soil. Among architectural monuments, it revealed the greatest national



sanctuary of pagan Greece in the temple of Olympian Zeus. It also revealed the oldest Greek temple yet known, in the adjoining fane of Hera, a structure of the ninth century before Christ. The composite structure of this building, with its stone foundations, its walls of unburnt brick, its porch of columns originally all of wood, and its superstructure of wood protected by tiling, brilliantly confirmed the hitherto speculative doctrine as to the development of the Doric order of architecture through translation of a wood construction into one of stone. The same spade revealed a whole series of the costly treasures erected at Olympia by the principal or the most devout Greek states for the housing of their public offerings to the god. This series is quite unique in the history of architecture. It brought to light the best example of a Greek gymnasium, and likewise of a Greek parliament-house. It made known for the first time the details of an elaborate system of Greek water-works, and determined, by the measurement of the race-course, the exact length (192.4 m.) of the stadion of six hundred Olympic feet, which was as much the Panhellenic distance unit as the series of the Olympic festivals was the principal basis of Grecian chronology. Among sculptural remains, it gave back to the world, for the first time, the complete sculptured adornment of a typical Greek temple, that of Zeus. Twelve sculptured metopes render in bas-relief the labors of Herakles, a Dorian subject. The two great gable groups by Paionios and Alkamenes severally represent the chariot-race of Pelops with Oinomaos, and the extermination of the Centaurs by the Lapithai, the former a favorite local, and the latter a favorite national legend. This alone makes a collection of fifty-four pieces, nearly all of colossal dimensions, which have now been set up in the Olympian Museum. In the same hall, elevated high in air upon her triangular pedestal, another recovered masterpiece seems rather to float than rest; it is the daringly conceived and more daringly executed Winged Victory of Paionios, the original of one of Art's immortal types. Here the work has glorified the man; for before the excavation of Olympia, Paionios was virtually unknown even to professed students of ancient art. But even the name of the most famous artist of all antiquity, Praxiteles of Athens, has gained a new significance to the contemporary world by the recovery of his statue of Hermes holding the

infant Dionysos. The *Hermes* is a marble equal to anything that has been imagined of the foremost triumphs of Greek sculpture in its palmiest days. Enshrined in a separate chamber, like his sister of Melos in the Louvre, the perfect and eternal beauty of the young god will attract many a devout pilgrim to the banks of the *Alpheios*. Its isolation will prevent its diverting attention from some of the less captivating pieces of the Olympian collection, many of which have a high historical value for the light shed by them on the earlier periods of Greek sculpture. Of these, for example, is the battle of the gods and giants from the pediment of the treasury of the Megarans, a work of the sixth century before Christ, and the earliest example so far known of a composition of this kind. The numerous other remains of architecture and sculpture found in the *Altis*, with the bronzes and terra-cottas, are still engaging the attention of the learned. The collection of Greek inscriptions made at Olympia numbers no less than eleven hundred, and furnishes invaluable historical material covering a period of about as many years. Even from the point of view of the civil engineer, such an excavation as that of Olympia must command considerable respect; this purely archæological operation required the lifting and removal of 350,000 cubic meters of soil,—one thirtieth of the amount required for the cutting of a navigable canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

The year 1878 is chiefly noted in archæology by the discoveries made at Pergamon in Asia Minor. It would scarcely have been discreet to make public before their completion the negotiations which ultimately enriched the Royal Museum of Berlin with a treasure of original Greek sculptures that placed it at once in the front rank of similar institutions, and this at an outlay of not much more than \$30,000. This unheralded success seemed but the just reward of the disinterested Olympian enterprise which had put Greece in the enviable position of being able to refuse the offer of a million drachmas for a statue drawn from the silt of the *Kladeos* with German money.

While the operations at Bergama and the consequent acquisition of the now famous Pergamene marbles for Berlin were the result rather of exceptional opportunity than of plan, they were not altogether fortuitous. Carl Humann, a German engineer in the service of the Ottoman Empire, had several years before made the Berlin Museum

a present of three marble fragments which proved the partial preservation of the colossal altar of Zeus erected by King Eumenes II. of Pergamon in commemoration of a signal victory over the Gauls. At the instance of Professor Conze, the Prussian Ministry of Public Education granted the means for a preliminary search for further fragments. Humann, the discoverer, was despatched to Asia Minor on this mission; on the third day from his arrival, he had already found eleven plates of the long lost giant frieze, immured in the old fortification wall of the Pergamene citadel. A gift from Emperor William supplementing the fund at Humann's disposal, he was soon joined by the architect Bohn and Professor Conze himself. And it was not long before the whole citadel, with its ancient altar, temples, library, theatre, porticos, and fortifications, was laid bare and accurately planned. Ninety marble plates of the great sculptured frieze, plates of a uniform height of 2.30 m., but varying in width from 61 cm. to 1.10 m., were presently loaded on the German navy cutters "Comet" and "Lorelei." Fifteen hundred fragments, carefully boxed, were sent with them to be fitted to their places by the experienced artisans employed in the work of mounting by the Museum authorities. Nor was this all. To make up, as it were, for the materially unrequited outlay of Olympia, the very storehouses of the Prussian Museum are now overflowing, not only with detached pieces of sculpture, but also with all manner of architectural members, — columns, architraves, pilasters, triglyphs, cornice-blocks, mouldings, — all from the capital of the Attalidæ.

The historical and archæological interest centres, however, on the wonderful structure and adornment of the great altar of Zeus. This remarkable monument of royal devotion to the religion of the king among gods dates from the age of the successors of Alexander the Great. If the sculptures of the temple of Olympia illustrate the period of Greek art which immediately preceded the triumphs of the Periklean age, the Pergamene marbles bear testimony to the great revival of art which succeeded the storm and stress amid which the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea were parcelled out into Macedonian kingdoms. It was the time when the repulse of the Gallic invasion, both in Hellas and in Asia Minor, assumed the semblance of a new national struggle for existence, — a semblance which politic Macedonian rulers were careful to accentuate. What the same

Gauls had not long before been to Rome, what the Persians had once been to Greece and the Carthaginians to Sicily, what the Cimbri and Spartacus were soon to be to Italy, what the Hungarians were to the Germany of Henry the Fowler and the Turks to Europe in the day of Sobieski and Don John of Austria, the Galatian hordes were to the Greeks of the Hellenistic age. King Eumenes defeated them on the plain of Pergamon. This victory was commemorated in various ways. It is well known that Byron's dying gladiator is really a Gaul. Sundry single figures from the series of battle-pieces to which it belonged are scattered through Italian and other museums. They are of Asiatic marble and Pergamene workmanship. The battle-piece which represented the defeat of the Gauls was accompanied by its historical and mythological prototypes in sculptured combats of Greek warriors against Persians and Amazons, and also in a rendering of the elemental conflict between the gods and giants.

And so the great altar erected to Zeus as a memorial thank-offering was decorated with an ample frieze, in which, as in an epic, we see the whole divine fraternity waging war with the powers of savagery and destruction, not to say darkness. St. John, indeed, saw in the gods and their enemies alike only demons. To him the supreme Zeus of the Gentiles could be neither king nor father in heaven; and so, alluding to the demonological subject matter of its bas-reliefs, he picturesquely characterizes this of his altar as "Satan's throne."<sup>1</sup> The gigantic altar, one hundred and twenty feet square and forty high, placed on a lofty mountain, its platform surrounded on three sides by an Ionic colonnade, with an opening and staircase facing the west, and girdled at its base with these abominations, — what was it but the seat from which Satan looked forth nightly across the roofs of Pergamon, centre of a Roman rule and a Greek learning equally congenial to him, over the fertile fields and rich vineyards of Asia to the distant sea, and claimed them all for his own? The strong individual element in the Miltonian composition of the frieze finds distinct expression in the inscribed designation of the figures. The name of each god was engraved in the hollow of the cornice above his head, and of each

<sup>1</sup> Revelation ii. 12, 13: "And to the angel of the church in Pergamos write. These things saith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges: I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is."

giant on the plinth beneath his feet. Unfortunately, the members were found so scattered that the names can no more be read off as they once could. The identifications require all the resources of technical and archæological knowledge. The sculptures exhibit the consecrated types for the forms of the great gods. Zeus strides armed with the lightning and ægis; Apollo and Artemis carry a bow. But such an extent of sculptured surface exacted the introduction of many lesser divinities, and the opposing horde of giants was far less differentiated. A usual type gave them human bodies with serpents in the stead of feet (*anguipedes*); earlier art made them quite human. Both types occur in the frieze, with sundry variations. Several giants have wings. The adversary of Athena flaps a double pair. One figure has two horns and bull's ears, another a lion's head and fore paws; the strangest of all is disfigured by a buffalo's hump and an ugly dewlap. Serpents, lions, dogs, take part in the fray, and add to the variety of the groups, already much diversified by many singular modes of combat. The goddesses are more cruel than the gods.

The anatomical knowledge and the power of physiognomic characterization displayed in these sculptures are extraordinary. Schooled as it had been in the portraiture of Macedonian princes and the rendering of barbarian ethnological types, the art of Pergamon could draw on resources unknown to the workshops of Pheidias and Praxiteles. Less lofty, its conceptions are still imposing, imperfectly grand perhaps, but thoroughly grandiose. The figures are one half larger than life. They encircle three sides of the altar in one unbroken band. Its west front presented two symmetrical faces to right and left of a magnificent stair by which the worshippers ascended to the colonnaded platform. Finally, the extremities of the frieze flanked the stairway for a distance of six meters, or until it was cut by the rise of the steps. The aggregate length of the seven strips is 156.60 m. Nearly half of the slabs were recovered.

The east front seems to have been occupied by the Olympians proper, to whose support the marine deities apparently rallied on the north, and the terrestrial gods on the south. Zeus, Athena, Apollo, and Artemis have already been mentioned as among the recovered figures. Rhea, the mother of the gods, was in the vanguard riding a lion. Dionysos, who at Pergamon bore the name of *Καθηγεμών*, or



the Leader, had his place to the right of the stairway on the west front, at the very head of the divine array. In the fore-front just around the corner, the Berlin sculptor, Grüttner, has made a spirited restoration of the steeds of Hephaistos, as they must have plunged madly up the steps, something like those of Zeus on the famous gem of Athenion. On flank and front of the left-hand bastion, opposite, all is given up to the liquid element; it is represented by Nereus and his daughters. Over against the god of wine and vineyards stood Poseidon, lord of the vineless sea, in the midst of his train; for this arrangement results from the presence of his spouse, Amphitrite, with her escort of Tritons, Nereids, and sea-monsters, as in the Munich frieze. We look in vain for sea-born Aphrodite in the same retinue. Enough that so much has escaped the *calcis sacra fames*, and among the rest the splendid quadriga of Helios, and the pathetic figure of the earth-goddess Ge, rising half out of the ground to mourn — since it was not given her to avert — the destruction of her children by the pitiless gods.

To sum up, the discoveries of Conze, Bohn, and Humann have filled what was once a blank in the history of Greek art. Regarded simply as works of art, the Pergamene marbles have very great independent value, and are sure of admiration as long as sculpture and the taste for it endures; nor is it probable that it will be diminished by the modern spirit which characterizes them as compared with the sculptures of the Parthenon, and, indeed, with all works of purely Hellenic art.

A most practical method was adopted at Berlin of bringing home to the lay mind, in a more vivid manner than usual, the tangible results of the two great German excavations on Greek soil. A large panorama of Pergamon, painted by a couple of able young artists as it may have appeared in its Attalid prime, was exhibited in conjunction with a full-size plastic restoration and polychrome reconstruction of the eastern front of the Olympian temple, and also of the western front of the great Pergamene altar. This example of the intelligent effort at reconstruction attempted by the archæological science of to-day, owed its first suggestion to the popularity of the exhibition of polychrome sculpture of all ages which had been organized in Berlin a year or two before under the direction of Professor Treu. But these

exhibitions, like the recent reunion of a number of the original excavators of Olympia on its familiar soil for the purpose of superintending the important operations connected with the final disposition of the Olympian antiquities in the new museum, given by a Greek patron of the fine arts, and like the plans and labors now on foot for a grand final publication of both great enterprises, hardly demand more than this brief notice here.

If the excavations in the valley of the Alpheios and on the height of Bergama are types of a necessarily sporadic national activity, such as other nations besides the German have displayed in other times and places, the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Roman, or rather Imperial German Archæological Institute, in 1879, was emphasizing at about the same time the systematic and uninterrupted pursuit of archæological studies as the indispensable condition of success in explorations in the field. Professor Michaelis's memorial *History of the German Archæological Institute, 1829 to 1879*, is the complete record of its organization, vicissitudes, and achievements, of which even a summary would lead us too far. Originally conceived by the archæologist Gerhard and Baron Bunsen as a sort of international archæological clearing-house, through which the materials daily brought to light in Italy might promptly be made known to the specialists and enlightened amateurs of all nations, this union of previously scattered energies first took shape as a private association, under the significant title "Istituto di Correspondenza Archeologica," and the Italian language was preferred until very recently in all its publications, as being the most natural vehicle for discussions conducted before an international audience assembled on Roman soil, and bound together by a common interest in the antiquities of the Italian peninsula.

For many years the *Bullettino* of the Institute, with its monthly reports of the progress of archæological discovery in Rome and the rest of Italy, was the only publication of the sort. The successive founding of the *Revue Archéologique*, the Naples *Bullettino*, the *Archäologische Zeitung* (started and edited for many years by Gerhard himself), latterly also of the *Gazette Archéologique*, of the three archæological periodicals that now appear in Athens, of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, the *American Journal of Archæology*, and the *Classical*

*Review*, but most of all the carefully recorded and exact work of the Roman Municipal Commission, as represented in its *Bullettino*, and the similar character of the governmental *Notizie degli Scavi* for all Italy, as well as the increased interest of all polite circles, as reflected in the news and correspondence columns of the daily and weekly press of Europe and America, — all these factors contributed increasingly to the gradual curtailment of the *Bullettino's* field, both as to matter and subscribers. The way was thus paved for a change in the character of the Institute, and it has now, after passing through an intermediate stage of dependence on the patronage of Prussian royalty, become an organization under the imperial government of Germany, with its chief seat at Berlin, and has adopted the German language for its publications, though without on this account alienating the sympathies of its non-German membership, or forgetting the international comity that presided at its birth. To quote one of the official utterances of the lamented Henzen, who before his death had indeed approved the alteration of some of the cherished external forms, "The collection of the remains of antiquity by any single hand, or even by organized co-operation, is simply impossible. All nations that are heirs to ancient civilization must vie in the performance of this work. Therefore, all the work of the Institute cannot be claimed as German, but belongs to all nations, and particularly to the Italians." The *Antike Denkmäler* and the *Jahrbuch*, now issued by the Central Direction of the Imperial Institute in Berlin, are substantially but a continuation, on a broader basis and in handsomer form, of the splendid old *Monumenti* and *Annali* so long published in Rome. Apart from these regular periodicals, the Roman Institute has been perhaps the most important agency in promoting scientific publication in the domain of classical archaeology. Its first secretary, Gerhard, began a systematic issue of collected materials in his celebrated *Vase Paintings* and *Etruscan Mirrors*. The latter collection is being continued, as well as Brunn's *Etruscan Urns*, by Körte. Helbig's *Campanian Frescos* and Mau's *History of Mural Painting in Pompeii* are of a similar character. Henzen, as permanent Secretary of the Institute in Rome, had a large share in the editing of the monumental *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, taking special charge of the important volumes of the *Inscriptiones Urbis Romae* and the supplemental *Ephemeris Epi-*



*graphica*. Among the other publications closely connected with those which received their first impulse from the Institute, that of *Antiquæ Terra-cottas*, under the general editorship of Professor Kekulé, is well advanced. It appears in separate volumes, each representing a separate district or class, as terra-cottas of Tanagra, Sicily, Southern Italy, Pompeii, terra-cotta reliefs from Campania, etc. Another most important collection promoted by the Institute, and which is shortly to see the light, is a complete *corpus* of sculptured Roman sarcophagi. Projected long ago by Otto Jahn, it is now preparing under the supervision of Professor Robert. The desideratum of uniformly faithful rendering excludes the co-operation of numerous draughtsmen, and this, as well as the wide scattering of the originals, may account for the slowness with which the accumulation of materials has progressed. A still more extensive scheme, no less than a complete *corpus* of ancient statuary, is in a stage of preliminary elaboration by Professor Benndorf, conjointly with a literary repertory of classical archæology.

The institution itself is sumptuously housed on the crest of the Capitoline Hill, a few steps from the civic sculpture galleries on one side, and the Tarpeian Rock on the other. Its adepts, the *Juvenes Capitolini*, or *Ragazzi*, as they are severally styled in written and oral tradition, are contributing to make the antique treasures of all Italy increasingly accessible to amateurs and scholars by their excellent *Catalogues Raisonnés* of the less systematized and less frequented collections of ancient sculpture and other antiquities. Dütschke's Catalogue of the Collections of Northern Italy, a voluminous work, Matz-Duhn's of the lesser Roman collections, and Schreiber's of the treasures of the Villa Ludovisi, deserve special mention. These works, indeed, do in part for Rome what Friedrichs-Wolters's invaluable *Bausteine* do for the student of ancient art in the Museum of Berlin. A number of lucrative fellowships enable the Roman branch of the German Archæological Institute, and the Athenian, which is its younger offshoot, to recruit the ranks of their pupils from a class of students of Antiquity whose previous attainments in particular lines of archæological scholarship and research are of no mean order. Thus their work in Rome and Athens, besides giving them the training which renders them peculiarly well fitted to teach the

relevant branches of philological and historical science in the German colleges and universities, acquires independent value.

The branch of the German Institute at Athens is of comparatively recent establishment. To it, or to the co-operation of the Prussian Departments of War and Education with it, is due a magnificent cartographic survey of Athens and Attica by officers of the Prussian General Staff. The labors of its corps of instructors, students, and visitors alone suffice to assign to Germany a prominent share in the recent advancement of scholarly knowledge on the subjects of Greek epigraphy, of Athenian and provincial topography, of the early and local schools of Greek art, and, above all, of Greek architecture. The promotion to the actual directorship of the school of a practical architect of Dörpfeld's abundant experience and eminent acuteness and ability in the solution of the special problems which classical architecture presents, assuredly has a more than personal bearing.

A spirit of friendly rivalry in the same field of intellectual effort and practical experience unites the German School to the École Française d'Athènes. This institution, the first exploring station of Occidental scholarship in the Orient, dates from 1846, and has been supplemented since 1872 by the Institut de Correspondance Hellénique, with its bimensual *Bulletin*. MM. Thiers and Jules Simon were among the first to demand this extension of the means and aims of the École Française, which has undoubtedly been an honor to French learning, as well as a constant source of inspiration to French scholarship, these having been the objects in view at its founding. The recent excavation of the island sanctuary of Delos by M. Homolle, to which we must presently recur, is perhaps the most important achievement of all which have redounded to the honor of France on Greek soil. A number of small but highly significant excavations among the ruins of Delphi, preliminary to the thorough exploration of that venerable spot, have also been made by the French School. Since the Necropolis of Tanagra revealed a new world of Greek art in its population of terra-cotta figurines, no Greek site has rewarded its excavators with similar treasures so abundantly as Myrina in Asia Minor, explored by the self-sacrificing delegates of the École Française during the years 1880 to 1882. The results of this excavation have been made accessible in one of those exquisite publications which must needs

excite the longing of every book-lover, and in which French reproductive art still carries off the palm. Some of the Myrina terracottas are superior to the best Tanagræan specimens. M. Reinach, who conducted the investigation to a satisfactory conclusion after the death of M. Veyries in the midst of his archæological labors, has shown that the art of the Asiatic coroplasts more often reflects the features of the grand sculpture of its epoch than was the case in provincial Boeotia, and that new data for the history of Greek art are to be derived from this source. Moreover, the accuracy and system of the French excavators have in some sort atoned for the indiscriminate rifling which prevailed at Tanagra, and which, in consequence of overstringent governmental regulations, seems to be the rule wherever antique tombs are concerned, both in Italy and Greece. The authenticity of the Myrina pieces affords also a precious comparative criterion and safeguard in the existing prevalence of forgery in this branch of antiques. The Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, as well as the Louvre, profited by this excavation. It also owes an excellent catalogue to the incentive given by the treasures it received from Myrina; this catalogue, composed by M. Reinach, registers the contents of the Museum up to 1882, the year of its publication. The maintenance of the Imperial Museum, of which Hamdi Bey, a Turkish archæologist, is the capable director, proves the existence of a creditable solicitude for the monuments of the pagan past on the part of the Sublime Porte. A recent administrative grant promises some alleviation of its distressful financial embarrassment. It is, nevertheless, plausibly contended by Occidental archæologists, that the interests of the Imperial Museum, as well as of archæological science, are suffering materially in Turkey in consequence of the repeal of the reasonable law of 1874. Under this law, which is at present overruled by a decree of 1884, the Ottoman government, that is to say, the Imperial Museum, was allowed to share with the excavators the products of legitimate excavation on its territory, which has now almost wholly ceased. We would not be understood as depreciating the importance of certain researches instituted in Syria and elsewhere by Hamdi Bey himself, and which have enriched the storehouses of the Museum with some remarkable pieces. But it is readily understood that, in the present situation of affairs at Constantinople, neither the

Imperial Museum nor the Greek Syllogos can suffice to render foreign aid in archæological enterprise superfluous, if the advancement of the science in the Ottoman dominions is to keep pace with its progress in neighboring countries.

The last extensive excavation, apart from that of Myrina, by which the Imperial Museum was permitted to profit before the new regulation went into force, was an American enterprise, — the exploration of the remains of Assos, a Greek city of the third rank, the ruins of which occupy the height of a volcanic cone on a point of the Asiatic coast directly north of Lesbos, and due south of Troy, on which city it was politically dependent in Homeric times. The antiquities of Assos are now divided between the Louvre, which secured several sculptured slabs from its Doric temple many years ago, and the two institutions which shared the spoils of the systematic excavation, viz. the Imperial Museum of Constantinople and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The Assos Expedition, which was sent out by the Archæological Institute of America under the direction of Mr. J. T. Clarke, succeeded in the course of its two campaigns of 1881 and 1882 in making an exhaustive survey of a site which has been characterized as the best preserved example of a Greek city in its entirety. In this, rather than in the portable antiquities discovered, the permanent value of the Expedition's work will be found to consist. This is the less the place for a bare summary of its scientific results, inasmuch as the Preliminary Report on the Investigations at Assos, in the published Papers of the Institute, is soon to be followed by a thorough final account of the work of the expedition. Suffice it to say, that the excavation of Assos remains the most noteworthy instance of the capacity of the American people for encouraging and carrying to successful conclusion an extensive enterprise of discovery on classical soil. It certainly served the purpose, at the very outset, of justifying in the distrustful eye of European criticism the existence of the Archæological Institute of America, the coming into being of which in this quarter of the globe was calculated to make a strange impression on foreign archæologists, if it be permitted to draw the inference from the classic words in which an eminent German scholar not very many years ago commended the efforts at art instruction then making in the United States.

"All this clearly shows," says Stark in the Report on the Progress of Classical Archæology in *Bursian's Jahresbericht* for 1871, "that even that country, utterly swallowed up as it is in the solution of material and social problems of the most elementary sort, is beginning to realize that some attention to the antique is essential to the prosperity of its industrial arts."

But, to return to Turkey, the geographical and topographical exploration of the remoter vilayets of Asia Minor, which has long been one of the great desiderata of classical science, has been actively carried on of late years. The journeys of Ramsay, Hirschfeld, Sterrett, Benndorf, Niemann, Petersen, Von Luschan, Chermide, Fabricius, as well as his own, have enabled Professor Kiepert to construct the map of Asia Minor *de novo*.

A rich harvest of Greek and Latin inscriptions has naturally marked the progress of these scientific explorers. Professor Sterrett alone, whose journeys were made to a large extent under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America, gathered over one thousand. So large a collection, as a matter of course, comprises documents of various value and the most heterogeneous character, from decrees of cities, municipal laws, letters of kings and emperors to the cities of Asia, legislative regulations and edicts of imperial Rome, and milestones officially planted along the old Roman roads, to the autobiographies of distinguished citizens, the *cursus honorum* of Roman proconsuls and legates, records of public-spirited or pious bequests and donations, replies of oracles, and innumerable epitaphs of the dead. These have been published, with a condensed epigraphical and antiquarian commentary by the discoverer, in two handsome volumes. The maps constructed by Kiepert on the basis of Dr. Sterrett's itineraries form a notable addition to this work, and serve to record the determination, from the above-mentioned epigraphical sources, of many sites of ancient cities that had previously been unidentified. The expeditions of Professor Ramsay in Phrygia have made particularly striking additions to the group of monuments that prove the existence of a native element in the art of Asia Minor.

An entirely new domain has been opened to speculative archæology in the Hittite remains scattered over Anatolia, the interest



of which is no whit inferior to that of the prehistoric civilization first made known by the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Troy-Hissarlik nearly twenty years ago. The study of these Hittite remains, scattered as they are along the trails left by this once powerful people from the coast of Asia Minor to the interior of Babylonia, promises results of genuine importance in the history of Antiquity.

The Oriental affinities of Greek art, not long ago denied or steadily ignored, have of late revealed themselves especially in the Greek islands. The prehistoric pottery and gems, and the objects of the later transitional civilizations, exposed by recent discoveries in Cyprus and Crete, deserve to be noted. The antiquities of Cyprus have acquired a singular interest above all to the Anglo-Saxon world, through the acquisition, on the one hand, of the bulk of the famous Cesnola collection by the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and of Cyprus itself by Great Britain, on the other. There is no doubt that the interests of Cypriote archæology will be well looked after in the future. The Atlas of the Cesnola Collection, which has been issued by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, will always serve as a satisfactory basis for further investigations in a kindred field. The British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, with the co-operation of the British School at Athens in the person of its Director, Mr. E. A. Gardner, and of the University of Cambridge, conducted systematic scientific investigations at various points in Cyprus, particularly at Paphos, during 1887 and 1888, to a continuation of which we may look forward the more confidently from the fact that the local British authorities have found it judicious to prohibit private exploration in the island for the present. One hundred and twenty-eight pages in Volume IX. of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* are devoted to an account of this expedition, with its harvest of new topographical, epigraphical, historical, and archæological data. In Cyprus, the Anglo-Cyprian journal, *The Owl*, has begun the regular issue of an archæological supplement under the professional editorship of an eminent authority, Herr Max Ohnefalsch-Richter.

Dr. Halbherr, who has for several years been commissioned by the Italian government as archæological resident in Crete, has

abundantly justified his mission by his discovery of the two early Cretan legislative codes of Gortyna, and more recently by his guiding and organizing part in the labors of the Greek Syllogos at Candia, and its excavation of the cave of Zeus on Mount Ida. The Gortynian Code is not only remarkable for its unique and primitive Hellenic alphabet, but will henceforward claim attention from all serious students of the development of jurisprudence. We shall not go wrong, in view of the well-known influence of Cretan prototypes on the legislation of Lykourgos at Sparta, on the religious constitution of the Delphic oracle, representing as it does the canon law of ancient Greece, and on the ideal code of laws framed by Plato, in assigning to the Code of Gortyna the same importance for Greece as the laws of the Twelve Tables possessed for Rome. To the early bronzes found in the cave on Mount Ida we must assign a similar significance for their bearing on the involved question of the origins of the earliest Greek art, upon the development of which it is now more than certain that the nearly coincident occupation by Phœnicians and Greeks of so important an island as Crete had a radical and lasting influence.

In Egypt, Alexandria and Naukratis, excavated by Messrs. Flinders Petrie and E. A. Gardner at the expense of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and the Fayoum, by its plentiful specimens of the technical processes of encaustic and tempera panel-painting, and unexpected revelation of the naturalistic qualities of ordinary Greek portraiture, have similarly illustrated the continuous reciprocal relations of Greek and of Oriental art. From this point of view, it is difficult not to draw the immense advance of discovery in all the outlying border-lands of Græco-Roman civilization into our field of observation; but we are forced to remember that we have touched only on some of the foreign, and hardly at all on the native, contributions to the recent rapid advance of archæological discovery and science in Greece and Italy.

The reinforcement of the two foreign Archæological Schools of older date by two new ones, which, in pushing explorations on classical soil, are destined, we hope, to support the reputation of Anglo-Saxondom for pioneer energy, has finished the transformation of Athens into the recognized heart of the contemporary

renaissance of the influence of Ancient Greece. Add to this the individual weight of an independent devotee of practical archæology such as Dr. Schliemann, who has made Athens his permanent home, and the generous efforts of the Greeks themselves under the stimulus of that intense national spirit which warms the Hellenic blood, and the marvellous growth of the Athenian collections of antiquities will readily be understood. A visit to Athens is to-day the best possible initiation into the aims, achievements, and hopes of the archæological microcosm; for the Eye of Greece already equals the Eternal City as the home of a constant, and at the present moment almost feverish, archæological activity.

The American School of Classical Studies in Athens was opened in 1882. This institution owes its foundation to the direct inspiration of the Archæological Institute of America. It has in turn been a direct incentive towards the establishment of a British School of Archæology, which is now permanently located at its side. Since the American School has been able to occupy a suitable building erected by home contributions, the two institutions enjoy the neighborly intercourse that is permitted by their situation on the adjoining plots of ground generously presented to them by the government of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes. If report speaks true, the members regard the tennis-net as the symbol of the most serious division that exists between the two flags. The site from which they overlook the city of Athens is located on the southern slope of Mount Lykabettos, a short tramway-ride from the Acropolis or from the National Museum, where the members must naturally spend much of their time. There was a special fitness in the selection of Mr. Penrose, known to all as the pioneer discoverer of the characteristic principles of Athenian architecture, to pilot the British School through the era of organization; it is now directed by Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, who has been attached to the School since its opening in 1886.

The American School, through deficiency of endowment, is not yet in position to appoint a permanent resident Director. Dr. Charles Waldstein has consented to spend a portion of each year for a term of three years at Athens, in charge of the School, assisted by an annual director sent from America. This provisional



arrangement involves extra expense, the loss of the continuity so essential in educational matters, and the waste of valuable experience. These evils can only be remedied by a liberal endowment. The temporary organization still in force, under the stipulations of which some eighteen American colleges have agreed to maintain annual Directors, to be selected from among their instructors, is, however, a model of practical adaptation, and secures abundant compensation to the progressive educational institutions which have entered into this compact, through the stimulus which must result from such participation in the broader scientific endeavor of the world at large. It is greatly to be hoped that this participation will continue even after a sufficient endowment of the School is attained. Nothing would be simpler than the substitution of a generous system of classical fellowships for the delegation of annual Directors. The School of Classical Studies, having once been founded for the benefit of our colleges, must not be allowed to become divorced from them, any more than from the Archæological Institute. The School has not attempted the issue of a regular bulletin, but is the source, either officially or through its individual members, of frequent Athenian contributions in the pages of the quarterly *American Journal of Archaeology*. It has also published, besides the full reports of Dr. Sterrett's journeys in Asia Minor, a series of eleven treatises, in which its directors and students have discussed with methodical brevity historical, linguistic, and antiquarian themes, to the close consideration of which their residence and travel in Greece gave incentive, opportunity, and inspiration. The training and experiments of the first few years have been followed by a signal success, albeit on a small scale of expenditure, and in a restricted field of operation, in the excavation and identification of the Attic deme or country commune of Ikaria, which is thought to be the cradle of the eminently Attic religion of Dionysos, and of its attendant literary manifestation in the Attic drama.

Schliemann's historic excavation of the royal sepulchres of Mykenai was anterior to the period to which we have endeavored to limit this review. But the serious study of the Mykenian antiquities from the comparative point of view may be said to have

begun only with Furtwängler and Löschke's memoir on Mykenian Earthenware, in 1879. Before that publication, as indeed to some extent since, Schliemann's "sensational" discoveries seemed to afford a legitimate field for the speculative caprice of critics. Thus even eminent scholars were led to attribute the antiquities in question to all sorts of impossible sources and dates; for example, to the Persian booty captured by the Greeks at Plataiai, or to a supposed Byzantine manufacture of the Middle Ages. The work just mentioned first established the wide distribution of cognate artistic productions on the Greek mainland and islands. The title Mykenian, for lack of a better, has been conventionally assigned to all examples of a certain class of prehistoric pottery, wherever found. A series of kindred discoveries at many different points in Greece has in the main corroborated the original contention of Schliemann. According to this, the sepulchres and the objects found in them, together with the walled citadel in which they are situated, may be regarded as remnants of the Greek Heroic Age. The frequency of the same phenomena, the evidences of local manufacture, and the identity of the forms used in architectural decoration with those found on the industrial products, forbid designating these products, collectively, as Oriental importations. This does not preclude the archæologist from recognizing and tracing the obvious influence of Oriental models in determining the genesis and development of the Mykenian style. The Mykenian collection is now capitally exhibited in the spacious halls of the Athens School of Arts. Its profusion of gold masks, diadems, goblets, and other precious plate, its figures of animals in various metals, its great bronze swords and costly poniards inlaid with pictures in gold and silver, its skeletons of ancient kings, and its strangely decorated vases, combine to form, not only the most unique exhibit in Athens, but beyond a doubt the most brilliantly massed group of prehistoric antiquities in existence. Antiquities of the same style and period from Spata, Menidi, Nauplia, and Tiryns appropriately supplement the Mykenian collection.

The investigation of the more important prehistoric sites has been vigorously pushed since the first discoveries at Mykenai, both by Dr. Schliemann himself and by the Greek Archæological Society.

It was the writer's privilege to visit the ruins of Tiryns and Mykenai in the spring of 1887, in the company of a party of archæologists of different nationalities, and to be conducted over the freshly excavated ground of the upper castles by Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, whose part and share in Dr. Schliemann's recent work on this ground are well known. Under his technical guidance and instruction, it was an easy matter to discern the proofs of the prehistoric character of the complexes of ruins which were laid bare during the digging seasons of 1884 to 1885, and of 1887. Schliemann's identification of these structures as extensive and sumptuous royal palaces of the Homeric Age was, it will be remembered, received at first with much incredulity. Later, when it became known that Byzantine graves had been found in the same enclosure with the other ruins, the age and origin of these latter was hotly debated, especially in England, where the question was even carried to the great British court of appeal that has its perennial assizes in the columns of the *London Times*. Experienced archæologists questioned whether the people who piled the formidable fortification walls of Tiryns could have contented themselves with a cheap apology for masonry in the structures these truly Kyklopiian walls served to protect. This poor workmanship and the use of mortar seemed to point to mediæval analogies, rather than to the Hellenic, let alone the Kyklopiian period. The possibility of a Keltic, Byzantine, Turkish, or even Modern Greek origin was openly advanced.

It is true that the walls in question are rude and unprepossessing to a degree. Their wretched structure scarcely excels that of the walls of loose stones with which fields are commonly enclosed in Greece and Southern Italy, just as in New England. Its clay bond causes it even more closely to resemble that of the pueblos and cliff dwellings of Arizona. The argument for their antiquity bases itself on the following considerations:—

1. That the use of clay as a binding material, in lieu of real mortar, absolutely precludes the assumption of a mediæval origin.
2. That this feature occurs also in the Kyklopiian walls, having been overlooked hitherto only owing to the washing out of their exposed interstices.

3. That the ground-plan of the mud walls was found to be in correlation with huge floor and sill blocks, the character of which, especially in the remarkable phenomenon of their first squaring by means of the stone-knife, corresponds perfectly with the best stones either in the Kyklopiian walls of Tiryns or in the massive portals of Mykenai.

4. That a sufficiently palatial character was originally given to the mud walls by the coats of painted stucco, the alabaster incrustations inlaid with blue glass (*θριγκὸς κυάνοιο*, Hom. Od., VII. 57), and the wooden wainscot, which are shown to have adorned them.

5. That the latest excavation of Mykenai (1887), by the unearthing of a second Homeric palace similar to the other in all essential points, from under the ruins of a Doric temple, is very difficult to explain without surrendering the whole sceptical position. Mr. Penrose, after a second visit to the two sites, has withdrawn his Keltic hypothesis, and with it all the other objections he had somewhat hastily urged. Thus the Homericists are left in undisputed possession of the field.

Greece, voicing her national sentiment through constituted agencies, such as administrative supervision, advanced instruction, various scientific organizations, and her periodical press, began from the first to acquit herself of her privileged duty of caring for the memorials of her glorious past with fair credit. The *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, a native organ for archæological news and discussion, was founded, together with the Greek Archæological Society, as early as 1837. This was also the date of the organization of the National University of Athens, and of the wise and significant appointment of Ludwig Ross to its chair of Greek Archæology. A governmental inspectorship of antiquities had been created at the time of the transfer of the seat of Greek government to Athens.

The Archæological Society can be said, without injustice, to have proved the most efficient of these important factors, although it is a purely private corporation, based upon the principle of voluntary association. Its vitality continues unabated, and has kept pace with the progress of national, municipal, and social development through which Athens, from a picturesque Oriental village, has

become the cosmopolitan European capital it is to-day. In former years, from lack of the copious pecuniary resources so essential to the execution of all archæological enterprises conceived on a generous scale, the activity of this Society was largely confined to inexpensive, and so to speak surface researches, and to the somewhat thankless labor of caring for such long known monuments of ancient art as were found to be exposed to gradual destruction from natural disintegration or human wantonness. Thus it was but natural, even if now and then a spasmodic concentration occurred to offset the usual scattering of the Society's energies, that a large proportion of its most meritorious work should have met with but little recognition abroad. Add to this the defectiveness in the typographical quality, and a certain confusion in the general form, of the Greek periodicals that gave archæology a place in their columns. The time came when the semi-literary, semi-scientific Greek magazine, 'Αθήναιον, which many foreign scholars had learned to esteem as a paper conducted with quite remarkable ability, was gathered into the limbo which had already swallowed the 'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική. For a time Greece possessed no better organ for the publication of archæological material and the discussion of archæological questions than her daily newspapers.

Such was the period that Michaelis has aptly characterized as the *Invalidenzeit*, from the economical plan which the Greek government had adopted of appointing her military pensioners to be the regular guardians of the "national" antiquities. One of the most important interests of Greece and of civilization at large was thus left in charge of a body of venerable veterans, who, honest and dutiful as they might be, were yet conspicuously disabled for any active employment. As all who were obliged to prosecute their studies in Athens at that time remember, this romantic device of setting the past to guard the past resulted in much practical inconvenience. Another constant obstruction to real progress resulted from a narrow-minded interpretation of the cardinal axiom of Greek patriotism touching the remains of Hellenic antiquity. A praiseworthy sentiment demands that the memorials of ancient art shall not be taken away from the country of their origin and from the rays of Homer's sun to pine amid the fogs and smoke of the cities of Northern



Europe. With a too rigid application of this doctrine, antiques of all descriptions and degrees of importance finished by remaining wherever they happen to have been found. Marble heads by the hand of a Skopas were to be seen immured as ornaments above the door of some farm building. Others were stowed out of sight and account in some barn or stable dignified with the title of Museum. A series of investigations recently conducted by the Greek Archæological Society seems to have given the principal stimulus toward the change for the better which has now come over the administration of the country's archæological interests.

What this Society, with little beyond the nominal assistance of its own government, has achieved for science in its explorations of the buried ruins of Mykenai, Epidauros, Eleusis, and the Athenian Akropolis alone, may well bear comparison with the success which has crowned foreign enterprise at Olympia, Delos, Pergamon, and Assos during the same period. It is quite impossible to dwell on any but the salient features among so many discoveries. The work at Mykenai has already been mentioned. The laying bare of the theatre at Epidauros, which was designed by the famous Argive sculptor, Polykleitos, and which Vitruvius considered altogether the finest of all Greece, has fundamentally revolutionized the whole conception of modern philological science in regard to the structure of the Attic stage at the time when the plays of Aischylos, Sophokles, Euripides, and Aristophanes were first acted. For the plan of the theatre of Epidauros clearly proves that the action of the drama took place entirely within the circumference of its circular orchestra. A renewed examination of the more important Greek theatres has since shown that the same arrangement was at one time common to Greek theatres everywhere. It was not until the abolition of the musical chorus, or during the fourth century before Christ, that the introduction of a raised stage was accompanied by a restriction of the orchestra, now a mere parquet, to narrower limits. It is intended in the course of the present summer to illustrate the corrected theory of the classic stage by the erection at Athens of an open-air theatre, to be constructed by Dr. Dörpfeld on the earlier model, in which a series of ancient Greek plays will be performed with the strictest fidelity to archæo-

logical form. Further, many examples of Epidaurian sculpture were found among the remains of the foremost sanctuary of Asklepios. Among them is a set of somewhat under-sized but exceedingly spirited figures from the temple pediment. The subject is a battle of the Amazons. A couple of alighting Victories which once decorated the corners of the roof recall by their wind-lashed draperies and wide-expanding pinions the sculptural methods of Paionios of Mende as exemplified in the statue of Victory dedicated by the Messenians at Olympia. Like the similar finial statues which M. Homolle found at Delos, they may fairly be styled close imitations either of this Messenian Victory, which we know, or more directly of the smaller pair by the same hand which adorned the apex of both eastern and western fronts of the great temple of Zeus at Olympia. Indeed it is hard not to recognize an affinity of school as subsisting between the sculptures of the Epidaurian temple, as well as to those of Delos, and the creation of Paionios. In view of the finial figures from the Delian temple, Professor Furtwängler has been led to assert the essential unity, and the survival until absorption in universal Greek art, of a wide-spread Ionian school of sculpture. To it belong numerous works already sufficiently well known to archæologists; for example, the seated statues of Miletos and the sculptural decoration of the Nereid Monument from Xanthos, in the British Museum, the relief slabs from the Lykian Heroön of Gyöl-Bashi, now in Vienna, and the whole insular art of Samos, Chios, and the Cyclades, together with the specimens found in Delos. From it Professor Furtwängler derives both the pictorial manner common to the sculptors of Northern Greece, the home of Polygnotos, Paionios, and Alkamenes, and also the less rigid qualities of Attic sculpture and painting. This view receives confirmation from the partial reconciliation it admits between the clashing opinions of those who follow Brunn in recognizing the influence of the Northern Greek school in the peculiar style of the Olympian marbles, and those who, with Curtius, still prefer to ascribe Paionios and Alkamenes to the Attic school with which they used to be connected before their works had become known. But aside from affinity of school, the comparison particularly of the finial Victories of Delos and Epidauros, as well as of the mythologi-

cal groups that formed the central acroteria of the Delian temple, with the large winged Nike of Paionios, reveals the influence of his individual example. Nor is this remarkable when we consider that the splendid head of Persephone on the large Syracusan medals was copied on the coinage of Lokris, or that copies of a work of Pheidias have been found scattered from the Crimea to Spain. Moreover, in accepting the new type of the winged goddess created by Paionios, the more distant Delians were but acknowledging the glorification by a more advanced Greek art of an allegorical conception which had become particularly familiar at Delos through the presence there of the first plastic solution of it known to Greek sculpture. This was the winged Nike of the Chian sculptor Archermos, mentioned by Pliny and the ancient commentators of Aristophanes. M. Homolle was fortunate enough to unearth this venerable specimen of primitive Greek statuary, amid a collection of images comprising pieces representative of nearly every age of Hellenic art. According to the plausible conjecture advanced by J. P. Six, in one of the latest numbers of the *Mittheilungen* of the German School at Athens, it must have been dedicated by the Chians in commemoration of their victory over the Lydian monarch Alyattes in 600 B. C. With it was found its pedestal; for the doubts which have been cast on the connection of the pedestal with the statue seem to us far from well founded. Accepting Six's restoration of the epigram inscribed on the stone, we may render it, approximately, thus :

Mikkiades this image thus winged and lovely wrought,  
By the cunning of Archermos. The same the Chians brought  
From the island city ancestral where Melas plied his craft,  
And gave it a gift to Apollon, the speeder of the shaft.

From other sources Melas is known to have been the father of Mikkiades, whose son was Archermos. As in the ancient notes about the appearance of the winged figure of Nike in Greek sculpture, the credit of the invention is here also given to him, his father claiming only the chief part in the execution.

Another piece of great interest among the Epidaurian sculptures is the figure in relief of a seated god, in pose and attire closely resembling the type of Olympian Zeus. It is evident that Asklepios,



the chief local divinity worshipped at Epidaurus, is intended, and the masterly freedom observed in the treatment of the drapery and of the leathern sandal gear convince us that the marble is a frank imitation of the gold and ivory statue by Thrasymedes. The frequent undercutting of the relief even recalls the sculptural methods commonly associated with the school of Pheidias, and gives rise to a suspicion that the technique of the Elgin marbles owes much to the sculptor's habit of working in the most ductile of materials.

Thus we are brought back to a work of similar character with the Epidaurian Asklepios, and one which, strange to say, unites inferior artistic merit to far higher archæological importance, namely, the statuette of Athena Nikephoros. This marble, barely one meter high, was found in 1879, during the opening of a street near the Barbakeion Lyceum, in the heart of modern Athens, and was at once recognized as a copy, on a scale of 1 : 12, of the chryselephantine Athena of the Parthenon, the image of Athena Parthenos as the goddess had been conceived in the great mind of Pheidias. Although its exact relation to the other distinct reflections of that masterpiece which we possess, and by implication the degree of its approach to the common original, are still under discussion, hardly any archæologist is now found to dispute it the position of the leading replica. Under the title *Die Athena Parthenos des Phidias* (Leipzig, 1883), Professor Theodor Schreiber of Leipzig has published a handy illustrated monograph, in which he deals with this problem of reconstructive archæology. About the same time a plastic restoration, on about the same scale as the Barbakeion statuette, was attempted, under competent direction, by a Viennese artist. It is now in the possession, we believe, of Professor Gomperz, the celebrated palæographer.

Since the date of these efforts, further search and comparison have made other data accessible, by which the value and authority of the Barbakeion replica can be much better gauged than before. Previously unknown, doubtful, or little noticed copies, whether of marble or terra-cotta, on gems or on coins, have come into singular prominence. The variations that are observed compel the extremest caution in accepting evidence based on any single copy of the masterpiece of Attic sculpture as likely to prove conclusive. Yet the

corroborative testimony of the greater number goes to establish the substantial correctness of the mental picture first conceived by the aid of this chief among replicas. Some, for instance, had found a stumbling-block in the columnar support under the goddess's right hand, on the palm of which rests a diminutive figure of Nike, which in the original was of life size. That this constructive feature is referable to the original is proved by its occurrence on one of those Attic reliefs of Athena Parthenos which for a period served as the customary heading — the great seal of state, as it were — for Athenian decrees of a particularly official character. The goddess is here conceived, not as a statue, but as a present deity. The sculptor of such a bas-relief might very well copy even a merely constructive element of the familiar type, mechanically, along with the rest ; he could not possibly have made the addition of his own invention.

On the whole, the archæological testimony of the Barbakeion statuette may be placed on a par, for authority, with the literary account of the original given by Pausanias. Each requires to be supplemented by the other, and both by whatever additional hints can be gathered from all available sources. Both supply the archæologist with invaluable materials, yet we are glad to think that our æsthetic verdict as to the merit of the original, as a work of plastic art, may not base itself too confidently on either. The published photographs, or even the plaster casts, do not, indeed, do justice to the better qualities of the marble. The lips, for instance, which the sculptor, in spite of the so greatly reduced scale of his copy, was careful to part, attaining thereby an effect of charming delicacy and grace, appear closed in the plasters. This defect of the mechanical method of reproduction lends an almost flattened appearance to the already broadish countenance. Beyond a doubt, it was a difficult problem so to form and frame a facial surface of more than a square meter in extent as to avoid all obtrusiveness of these gigantic dimensions ; hence the accumulation of overshadowing masses on the helmet. The distribution of colors must have also contributed to mitigate the crude effect of such a mass of ivory. The vestiges of gilding and gay coloring which the Barbakeion replica has preserved are its most unique distinction.

The Crimean medallions with the head of the goddess, now in the St. Petersburg Hermitage, and which were brought into notice by G. Kieseritzky in Volume VIII. of the Athens *Mittheilungen* (1883), contribute several characteristic and interesting points of detail that had been advisedly omitted by the authors of nearly all the translations of the composite creation of Pheidias into marble: the beaded necklace, the prancing animals above the visor of the helmet, the gryphons which are seen to have adorned its cheeklets, the owl perched on one of these, in a manner that explains the hitherto puzzling allusions of the comic dramatists, the triple crest, and the shaft of the martial virgin's lance leaning against her left shoulder.

The third great enterprise undertaken of recent years by the Greek Archæological Society is the clearing of the sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis, which place, now that the construction of the Peloponnesian railway has brought it so near the capital, may be considered almost an integral part of Athens itself. The results of this excavation, the superintendence of which was judiciously committed to D. Philios, one of the younger school of Greek archæologists, of German university antecedents, are in a measure of a more purely technical character than usual; the architectural material brought to light predominates over sculpture, as was only natural if we reflect that the mystic forms of worship for which Eleusis was so celebrated must have had a perceptible effect on the artistic surroundings of the fane. The construction of the vast assembly-house where the initiated met for the celebration of the famous Mysteries has long been an interesting problem in Greek architecture. The solution of it is the more instructive for the reason that the size and magnificence of the building provoke comparison with the architectural glories with which the Periclean epoch adorned Athens. Its architect was, in fact, the same Iktinos who is reported to have been the chief builder of the Parthenon, although at Eleusis it was left to a later generation to complete his plan by adding the façade to what had been finished before the crippling of Athenian finances by the disastrous results of the Peloponnesian war. The whole complex of sacred edifices, with its double propylæa leading to the great hall of columns, which

is found to have superseded two older structures of substantially the same type, stands in a singular relation of obvious analogy to the arrangement of the palace terrace of Persepolis, and suggests the possibility of Oriental influences attending the establishment of the mystic rites. The complex is even more heterogeneous, in point of time, than the average groups of Hellenic remains. Ruins of the pre-Persian epoch jostle the magnificent remains that testify so eloquently to the power of the Neo-Hellenic revival fomented by Hadrian. Throughout, excellent workmanship and imposing proportions lend the Eleusinian buildings something of the old Parthenonian grandeur. The epigraphic harvest was of rare fulness and import. As at Epidauros, a long inscribed record having reference to the builders' contracts constitutes an important addition to the scanty stock of inscriptions relating to architecture. The sculptures found at Eleusis are few, but good. The bust of Eubouleus, a special juvenile and benevolent form which the figure of Hades, as bridegroom of the daughter of Demeter, assumed in the local legend and worship, is of great interest because of the new type it represents in the mythology of art, and this interest is enhanced by the knowledge that it is a creation of Praxiteles. The youthful god, beardless, and adorned with rich, curly hair, bears a general resemblance to the Erbach and British Museum heads of the young Alexander. An equally remarkable piece, in its way, is one in the form of a ram's head, attached to an architectural member after the manner of the familiar lions' heads. This ram is certainly one of the best examples extant of the excellence in the characterization of animal life to which Greek sculpture had attained before the day of Myron. The creature's wool presents that close collocation of spiral protuberances by which the sculptors of the archaic period, until about the middle of the fifth century, endeavored to render the appearance of curled hair, and which may have survived somewhat longer in the more conservative practice of architectural decoration. It is the treatment which occurs in the figure of Aristogeiton in the Naples group of the Athenian tyrannicides. The fleece of the Eleusinian ram is further noteworthy for being colored blue, the shade being decidedly brilliant for so purely conventional an intention of the polychromy; for the blue can only be intended to distinguish the sheep as a black one. It must be remembered that early

polychrome sculpture, like early Greek painting, commanded but a limited range of pigments, generally indeed but four : red (oxide of iron), scarlet (cinnabar), blue (basic carbonate of copper), and green (hydroxide of copper). In view of the fact that the colors found on Greek marbles, which are often so brilliant when first drawn forth from the ground, show the greatest disposition to fade entirely away in a few years of exposure to atmospheric influences, it is a pleasure to learn, from the December number of the *Ἀρχαιολογικὴν Δελτίον* for 1888, that an expert opinion on the best means of preserving the colors has been solicited and obtained by the general direction of the Greek Museums, and that in all probability a solution of water-glass (alkaline silicate of soda) will henceforth be employed with success to the desirable result of making permanent the polychromy which is a distinctive feature of so much of the best Athenian sculpture found in the latest excavations.

A few words are necessary to explain the progressive and reformed conditions that to-day surround and affect archæological enterprise in Greece so favorably, and out of which the signal successes of the Greek Archæological Society's great excavations, in particular that of the Athenian Acropolis, have in large measure and naturally grown.

The era of reorganization of the Greek government's archæological service dates, in the main, from the appointment, in 1884, of a scholarly professional archæologist, Mr. Kabbadias, to the office of General Ephor of Antiquities and Museums. The good results which his insight and energy have been instrumental in bringing about are by this time fully apparent, and deserve to be welcomed by all friends of scientific progress, both in and out of Greece. It is well that his work should receive due recognition here. The leading points may be briefly enumerated as follows :—

1. The adoption by the governmental authorities, alone invested with power to act in the premises, of the principle that a few important and comprehensive collections, well administered, will serve the interests of patriotism and of science far more effectively than a host of more or less neglected local storehouses.

2. The awakening of administrative interest, in the operations set on foot, to the obtaining of more generous governmental appropriations, by means of which the rearrangement of the public



collections has been carried into effect, and the work of excavation and discovery has been helped on to unprecedented successes.

3. The establishment of a permanent and efficient national archæological service, under the competent direction of provincial ephors chosen from among the most active young scholars of the younger generation of native archæologists.

4. The complete reorganization of the collections themselves,—an operation which has brought with it a careful renumbering and cataloguing of the store of antiques at present in the hands of the Greek government, and the regular issue of a business-like monthly report, the *Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον*. With the exception of the great collection at Olympia, and the Museum long since reserved on the Acropolis of Athens for objects found within the citadel, all the really important sculptures and other portable antiques discovered in Greece will henceforward be united in the "National Archæological Museum," as the institution hitherto known as the Central Museum of Athens has been rechristened by a royal decree dated April 19, 1889. This designation is thought more consonant with the broader character it has assumed under its new management, and with a rapid increase in the number of its treasures, which has necessitated an extension of the building, partly completed already, and partly in progress. Some confusion has been inevitable while the various transfers were in progress; and the promptness with which museum catalogues have been compiled and issued in a variety of forms adapted for practical use deserves the greater commendation.

5. The suppression of small and unworthy national prejudices, manifested in the readiness the Greek government has shown on several recent occasions to employ the best available talent in its archæological service, regardless of nationality.<sup>1</sup> The liberal furtherance accorded to foreigners in every kind of archæological work

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Dörpfeld, Dr. Pick of the Vienna Numismatic Cabinet, MM. Chave-reau and Κέλλερεκ, whose name we do not dare to retranscribe into French, and others, have been thus employed. The Italian government, through its Department of Public Instruction, has but lately, on application of the Greek Foreign Office, detailed, *free of charge*, two experts in the restoration of mediæval mosaics to repair and supplement the damaged mosaic paintings in the Byzantine church at Daphni, Attica, a work requiring two years for its accomplishment.

may not be a distinguishing feature of the new Ephory of Antiquities and Museums, as compared with former administrations, but it has become more prominent by reason of the increased efficiency of the archæological service at large.

It is happily evident that the fresher vital current thus infused into administrative operations and regulations for the benefit of archæology on Greek soil is not restricted to the relatively narrow field of these scientific and special interests; from the national point of view the change may be regarded simply as an incident in the era of internal improvements Greece has entered upon under the guidance of the Tricoupis ministry. Still greater confidence in the permanence of the reform, and in its independence of personal considerations, is inspired by the observation that the same spirit of activity is manifested in archæological movements that do not rely upon government support. An exponent of this state of things is the regular publication of a new *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική* under the auspices of the Greek Archæological Society. In this quarterly journal, already in its seventh year of issue, and which the novelty, variety, and quality of its contributions, as well as the excellence of its illustrations and letter-press, place in the front rank of its kind, Greece has at last secured a witness to her hitherto scarcely recognized title to real leadership in the international labors in the cause of historical science of which her soil has become the constant scene.

Late in 1885, the Greek Archæological Society undertook a series of excavations on the Athenian Acropolis, which have added more, perhaps, than all its previous achievements to the renown of this distinguished association. The work was placed under the immediate direction of the Ephor General. The telegraph announced, on the last day of 1888, that he had succeeded in clearing the whole area enclosed within the irregular circumference of the citadel wall. To those who have followed the slow progress of exploration on that memorable height, such an announcement means much. The pick and shovel will play no further part within these precincts. Antiquarian research, at least, will henceforth be conducted without their aid. It is true that while digging to bed rock at all points the excavators have not felt compelled to cast the earth, stones, and débris indiscriminately over the walls and down

the rocky sides of the Acropolis. To remove all accumulations of soil would have served no special purpose, and would have seriously marred that beauty of the place which appeals to lovers of antiquity and others in no less a degree than its archæological interest and historical associations. The deep moat which now yawns between the terraced plateau and the encircling walls is to be filled again. The now thoroughly sifted soil will be reaccumulated, and levelled up, wherever no particularly interesting remains of earlier date have been exposed, to the approximate height it had attained everywhere at the close of the Periclean epoch.

A serious question, which provoked eager discussion, arose in regard to the advisability and legitimacy of actual destruction of historic memorials, of a date subsequent to the period selected as the representative one for the Acropolis, down to the beginning of the present century. Those of us who learned to know the Acropolis during the sleepy *Invalidenzeit* certainly felt that the presence of material witnesses to its many and peculiar vicissitudes added a picturesque element to the associations of the historic rock,—from the Doric drums and triglyphs immured on the exterior of its north wall to the faded Byzantine saints on the interior surfaces of the cella of the Parthenon,—to the Frankish tower supposed to have been erected on the south wing of the Propylæa by the Counts de la Roche, famous in the mediæval annals of Greece as the Dukes of Athens,—to the mighty bastion thrown out for the protection of the citadel's only spring, during the revolutionary war, by the ill-fated Greek chieftain Odysseus,—nay, even to the remains of the Mohammedan minaret that once disgraced the Attic harmony of the Parthenon, or the shabby Turkish tenement not far from the Erechtheion that served to remind the modern tourist of the last of the Disdars. And yet, which of us would not give these mementos in exchange, if exchange there had to be, for the "Mykenian" palace of Erechtheus, the pre-Persian Parthenon, with its thrice curious accompaniment of archaic sculptures, for the postern by which the Medes ascended the beleaguered rock, and for the contents of the *salle d'honneur* in the enriched Museum of the Acropolis? In fact, the Acropolis became sacred to antiquity, and to that alone, the moment the fort was evacuated by its Turkish garrison.



The Athenian Acropolis, with its crown of bruised and shattered temples of a dead faith, whose inimitable original perfection leaves them lovely even in their fall, whose decay but adds mellowness to stones grown old under the warm ray of a southern sun, is the visible embodiment of all that was and is best in classical antiquity. From the times when its odorous herbs first crackled under the footsteps of an Occidental traveller in Turco-græcia until to-day, archæology has drunk inspiration from its wonderful remains, and the masters of poetry and music have acknowledged their influence, whereof no petty part resides in their picturesque combination and in the glorifying touch of a sun that rises over Marathon to set behind Salamis. One must be an About to regret that the capital of rejuvenated Greece was not, for the advantage both of commerce and of archæology, located at Corinth, which the impending completion of the Isthmian canal will make the gate of the sail-studded Ægæan. But Athens is a goal, and now, as of yore, the Greece of Greece, even to the most obdurate Boeotian. And Athens without the Acropolis is inconceivable. Nor will the templed hill cease to exert its fascination because it harbors no further secrets from the archæologist. It is on this walled rock that the genius of the city has his eternal throne, as Aristophanes introduced him in *The Knights*. The deified personification of Rome early found its way even into Greek poetic literature, and her worship was most inappropriately established along with that of Augustus in the very citadel of Athens, but no ideal personification of the latter city obtained currency. Pallas herself effectually impersonated the beauty and glory of her chosen city, to the exclusion of any weaker symbol. It was no cackling of consecrated geese, but Athena Polias in person, that bade Alaric the Goth begone from her sacred precinct.

The excavations undertaken upon the Acropolis by the Greek Archæological Society were the proper continuation of previous labors. The Society had succeeded, not long before, in clearing the entire southern scarp of the Κάστρον, where the complex sanctuary of Asklepios was located, from the masses of débris which successive ages had contrived to dump over its southern circuit wall. When in 1885 Mr. Kabbadias took charge of the work, it was resolved to continue, if possible to ultimate completion, the

exploration of the plateau itself. For while Beulé, as Director of the French School, had thoroughly cleared the approaches of the plateau, including the external gateway he had discovered at the foot of the southern slope, and which now bears his name, the work done on the plateau proper had been not only intermittent, but entirely irregular and sporadic, as the fancy, means, and energy of a series of English, Bavarian, French, Prussian, and Greek explorers happened to determine the locality and bounds of each particular attempt at exploration. Very recently Bohn and Dörpfeld, the well known German architects, had been giving particular attention to the architectural features of the Propylæa. Their accurate measurements and ingenious combinations had made it apparent that this monumental gateway had never been finished as projected by Mnesikles; it remained partially incomplete, probably by reason of the financial stress which the gigantic expenditures of the Peloponnesian War produced in Athens. The French School had made some soundings near the north wall of the Acropolis, not far from the Propylæa.

Mr. Kabbadias began by tearing down the ugly rubble walls that masked the northern wing of the Propylæa; then he attacked a large cistern situated in the entering angle between the same wing and the main part of the building; next, a number of late walls adjoining the southern extension were torn away. The exposed foundations of the Propylæa were found to contain many highly colored architectural members of poros stone, remnants of an older gateway to the Acropolis of no inconsiderable pretension. Plentiful traces of a magnificent project for the extension of the marble gateway entirely across the western end of the Acropolis came to light, perfectly intelligible to the trained eye, and eight fragments of the exquisite sculptured balustrade of the Ionic temple of Nike, that late recovered architectural jewel, were exhumed. By the end of December, 1885, a comparatively shallow layer of earth had been removed from the space between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion. Here a puzzling group of foundation walls, severally fitted together of Athenian and Peiraic stone, was disclosed. It was at once evident that the spade of the excavators, in turning up this soil, had cut through an artificial stratum spread over earlier remains during the fifth century before Christ; for the Erechtheion itself was

found to be planted, in part, on these scanty ruins of what, as Dörpfeld has rendered almost certain, was the primitive and original temple of Athena on the Acropolis. The Parthenon, as every one knows, was erected during and by the administration of Pericles; the Erechtheion, or temple of Athena Polias, is of somewhat later date, although it admittedly occupies the site of the original sanctuary of that goddess, which a well known verse in the Iliad celebrates as her "rich fane."<sup>1</sup> The construction of a large Doric temple of Pentelic marble, of which the foundations are covered by the stereobate of the Periclean Parthenon, and to which the pieces of columns and entablature immured in the "Themistoclean wall" of the Acropolis belonged, has been very carelessly credited to Peisistratos and his sons, and accounted identical with the sanctuary destroyed by the Persians in 480 before Christ. But the material, the workmanship, the architectural proportions, and the style of these remains do not at all comport with so early a date. The character of the edifice must have been closely akin to that of the temple of Ægina, and justifies a reference of its construction, most likely never completed, to the era of Themistocles, Aristides, and Cimon. In the poros foundations near the Erechtheion, Dr. Dörpfeld sees traces of a Peisistratean amplification of the pre-Persian temple of Athena. Two distinct building eras are indicated by the employment of the native Athenian quasi-crystalline limestone, in all probability quarried from the very height on which the temple stood, and the softer, shelly Peiraic variety called poros by the Greeks on account of its many perforations. The ancient temple was extended, apparently, by the addition of a portico of the peripteral type to the *cella in antis* of the earlier builders. Studniczka's attribution to the principal pediment of this archaic Athenian fane of certain poros stone figures now in the Museum has lent strong corroboration to Dörpfeld's architectural hypothesis.

<sup>1</sup> It is indifferent to the architectural history of the actual temple whether the verse be regarded as a Peisistratean interpolation, as it commonly is, or not; on the other hand, the archæological data which carry back the celebrity of the fane to a prehistoric period, and prove the actual existence of the "house of Erechtheus," may well be weighed by all who do not consider the question of interpolation decided. Aristarchos was no archæologist.

The building occupied a plateau some 45 meters long by 22 wide. If it was in its day the sole house of the virgin goddess on the rock, as seems most likely, the types of Athena Polias, Parthenos, Nike, and Ergane were evolved by the same process of differentiation which created the cultless forms of Athena Lemnia and Athena Promachos. Who shall say, before the last fragment of evidence has been utilized, how copious a succession of completed and incompleting, attempted, abandoned, resumed, restored, reconstructed, enlarged and improved, incorporated or destroyed homes of the favorite Athenian deity rose, coexisted, gave place to each other, and passed out of name and fame before the human glorification of the sky-born maid of Athens culminated in the Parthenon and its chryselephantine image, "Pillar of gold, tower of ivory, star of the morning!"

Meanwhile the deeper trench made necessary by the sharp falling off of the main plateau toward the north, in such fashion as to have required much filling in, whenever the extension of the terrace in that direction first became needful, before the surface could be brought to a level approximately the same as that to which the central portion of the eminence had been reduced, was carried eastward from the Propylaia towards the Erechtheion. It was in the mid-stretch of this line, on February 5 and 6, 1886, that the explorers suddenly came upon an artificial bed of marble statues, richly interspersed with fragments of sculpture, pedestals of a peculiar archaic form and decoration semi-architectural in their varying design, and inscriptions reciting in profuse confusion the names of dedicators and artists coupled with that of the goddess. So rich and striking was the find as to cause a sudden invasion of the usually quiet enclosure by a curious multitude. The resources of the engineers were severely taxed merely to dispose of the heavy pieces as fast as they came out of the ground. Low-wheeled wagons plied between the trenches and the Museum. King George came to visit the treasure-trove, and caught the inspiration at its fountain-head; it is narrated that he threw aside royal reserve to the degree of seizing a wet sponge and washing the marbles in person. The statues — nearly twenty of which were unearthed — all represent the same draped female form, treated in archaic uniformity of type, though with considerable divergence of

individual manner. All show the same awkwardness in the stiff walking pose of the figure, the same combination of raiment, the same symmetrical arrangement of the primitive head-dress. All are of Parian marble, elaborately carved and colored, and in some instances resplendent in unfaded hues that are brilliant to gorgeousness still. They were at once made accessible in a large and well lighted hall of the Acropolis Museum, for the most part under glass, as befitted the virgin epidermis of marbles apparently no sooner finished than laid away under a protecting blanket of fine soil, and the still more evanescent films of encaustic color that are their peculiar distinction. The ready explanation of the rare artificial accumulation of this quantity of broken sculptures was soon found. The key to it was the uniform late sixth and early fifth century character of art and technique. It was an age of struggle with the unmastered difficulties of the material, of adaptation of old traditions to new requirements. Forearms projecting from the body in a right angle are set in with a mortise and tenon, as if of wood. The conventionalization of draperies and hair is very instructive. Each artist would almost seem to have had his own method of translating the reality into stone. The three or four long curls that depend with studied uniformity of intention and effect on each shoulder assume, now the semblance of well twisted ropes, now of metal chains or of notched rectangular sticks; some exhibit the zigzag ripple common in later Greek sculpture. It was evidently not long since the elementary processes of the marble yard, with the drill, the stone saw, the roughing chisel, had been perfected in the quarries of the Cyclades. Along with names of famous sculptors of the hitherto but vaguely apprehended early Attic school, the pedestals bear many signatures of insular artists. The original unity of the arts appears more unbroken than in the later days of specialization. The columnar bases are of great value in determining the early development of the Doric and Ionic styles. The hem of a garment is adorned with exquisite painted outlines of prancing steeds, so that we are not surprised to find the names of noted Attic vase painters among the dedicators of otherwise unsigned marble images. It is as if a generation of artists had dedicated specimens of their work to Athena Ergane, patroness of the arts and crafts. It is this character of the goddess that



explains the absence of the ægis and helmet, the spear and shield, without which we nowadays find it difficult to conceive her personality.

It is doubtful whether the annals of classical archæology record any one discovery of greater importance for the history of the growth of Greek art; for it is only by acquaintance with the primitive masters of any school that its highest achievements can be rightly comprehended, a dogma which cannot be too often repeated to whoever finds the uncouthness of early work deficient in charm. It is impossible in the limits of a condensed report, and useless without illustrations, to enter upon detailed description and analysis of the sculptures; but few cultivated visitors of Athens will deny their interest. It was of the Attic school of the sixth century, as exemplified in the half-dozen fragments that were known twenty years ago, that Beulé wrote: "One feels, under the dry and compressed forms, an effort after life, a straining towards freedom, elegance, richness, and proportion; a secret aspiration after the ideal betrays itself throughout." For a capital account of the reception given to the successes of the Greek Archæological Society, both in Greece and abroad, we can hardly do better than to refer to the language of M. K. Theoxenou, whose forty quarto pages in the *Gazette Archéologique* for 1888, under the title, "Les Fouilles récentes de l'Acropole d'Athènes," are a model for the clear arrangement, the terse elegance of expression, and the sympathetic exhibition of his sentiments of delight and admiration, tempered by a judicious sobriety, while with a rare wealth and exactness of information the author illustrates each detail by constant reference to the broader relations of the subject.

"It is well known," he says, "how the scientific world little by little came to appreciate the importance of the find. The telegraph had announced it. On the 1st of March, Mr. Kabbadias wrote his first article on this subject. He indicates the bronzes, the terra-cottas, the statues, the inscriptions, but in a succinct fashion. The press began to deal with the matter; but the greatest archæological event of this epoch scarcely seems to have inspired the professional archæologists. Dr. Waldstein, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, writes an article and gives a few

drawings,<sup>1</sup> but we believe he did not come to Athens. Mr. Walter Miller, member of the young American School at Athens, composes as early as the 12th of February an article, the first that had yet been prepared by an eyewitness. In June, Mr. Salomon Reinach renders homage to the real service done by Miller in addressing to the *American Journal* a sober communication, full of facts, but complains that the archæologists should have remained silent so as to leave the floor entirely to the journalists. He had indeed previously written a few pages himself. Mr. Philemon had sent him some photographs from which it was possible to make three photo-types for the *Gazette des Beaux-arts*, and this was all."

These remarkable discoveries have, indeed, even yet been but partially studied, and very imperfectly made known. As M. Thexenou says, "Much remains yet to be published." A competent archæologist in Athens, supported by the American Institute of Archæology, and assisted by a faithful water-colorist and a skilful photographer, could produce a work of grand proportions, novel attraction, and permanent value. The opportunity is such as occurs but once in a generation.

The further course and success of the excavations thus initiated on the Acropolis in no wise belied the promise of its auspicious opening. The moat opened between the elevated portions of the rocky plateau and the outer wall was pushed forward past the Erechtheion, and farther yet, until, doubling upon itself, it skirted the Museum building and the south side of the Parthenon, and practically completed the circuit of the citadel by bringing up against the south wing of the Propylæa, just opposite its starting point. It is on the rocky bottom of this moat, at variable depths severally determined by the horizontal relations of the various portions of the excavated area, that lines of walls of many different periods define the gradually extended limits of the fortified space, or betray the intention of numerous early forgotten buildings these same walls enclosed. Some of these walls date back to the Pelasgic or Cyclopean period; as, for example, the remains brought to light to the east of the Erechtheion, where the character of the masonry and the peculiarity of such parts of the ground plan as

<sup>1</sup> In the *Pall Mall Gazette*, March, 1886.



are sufficiently well preserved for recognition indicate an extensive palace of the same type as the royal residences of Tiryns and Mycenæ, and of a size to occupy, with its dependencies, the entire summit of the Acropolis. The different portions of the palace, to which the Homeric title of "House of Erechtheus" will probably cling, were placed on different levels, following the natural conformation of the rock upon which it was founded. It was accessible from the town by a stairway, of which eight steps remain, wedged between the northward face of the Acropolis and a huge boulder. The polygonal walls at present measure 1.50 meters above the rock at their highest point, which coincides with the lowest level of their rocky foundation; for the depth of rubbish at the summit of the rock was too slight to permit any significant traces of this prehistoric structure to escape.

A very curious and important result of the digging in the vicinity of the Parthenon are the pieces of statuary and relief work in poros stone, the sculptural treatment of which, no less than their elaborate but glaring polychrome adornment, represents a stage of Attic art as crude in comparison with that of the lately found marbles, as these themselves must have seemed in the eyes of the cultured Athenians who used them as levelling material in their operations of restoration and renovation. A large triton,<sup>1</sup> with a red face, blue hair and beard, green eyes, and a scaly tail that emulates the rainbow, may serve as a type of these carvings, the bulk of which served a purpose of architectural decoration. There is something almost Teutonic in the rude efforts of this school of precursors to reduce the wild imaginings of a fantastic mythology to plastic form; their art seems romantic, not classical.

Of equal significance are the bronzes, although few in number, in accordance with the familiar rule of survival; a small Athena Promachos, consisting of two symmetrical profiles in hammered bas-relief riveted together around the edges, recalls the traditions of the Greeks respecting the comparatively late invention of hard soldering by Rhoikos and Theodoros of Samos, the latter of which insular masters is represented in a fine specimen of his perfected art of bronze casting, — the head of a warrior, which, even were

<sup>1</sup> See illustration (Fig. 2, p. 122) accompanying Miss Harrison's letter from Athens in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* for 1888.



its authorship less distinguished, would still call for special mention as the largest bronze of this description yet found in Greece itself.

Similarly, the discoveries made in the way of pottery, from examples of the "Mycenian" style found in the tombs of the lowest strata to early examples of the red-figured Attic ware, comprising specimens signed by well known painters, such as Nikosthenes and Euphronios, or otherwise identified as their work, must attract no small attention among specialists in vase lore, more particularly from the possibility of determining the date of each specimen with comparative exactness. The formerly accepted doctrine of the prevailing artistic conservatism of Greek industrial art appears likely, from the new data obtained during the excavation of the Acropolis, to fall entirely to the ground. The bearing and value of the many new inscriptions secured is chiefly archæological.

The building of a new museum not far from the present overcrowded one has been decided upon. Closed to the general public, it will contain articles of less conspicuous interest, fragments of architecture and sculpture, pottery, and small objects of every kind. It is also intended to provide the much needed facilities for the experimental study of the archæological laboratory. We do not know whether an addition to the contents of the collections on the Acropolis, analogous to the collection of casts from non-Athenian antiques that will shortly be added to the National Museum, has been authorized, but the need is already undeniable. It is probable that such an adjunct collection will comprise full delineations and models executed after the recent bed-rock survey of the great enclosure by the architect Kawerau, and perhaps an instructive series of miniature restorations of the Acropolis as it appeared at stated historic periods.

An expert commission, consisting of the Ephor General and the Directors of the four foreign Schools of Archæology, was consulted by the Archæological Society on December 30, 1888, as to the advisability of continuing its labors on the exterior of the Acropolis and the limits within which post-classic or even Hellenic structures might be sacrificed to the recuperation of earlier antiquities buried under or in them. The Society is at this moment prosecuting its

further researches on the basis of a radical decision rendered by this international authority.

While France, Germany, England, and America have each taken part, together with Greece herself, in the recovery of her ancient monuments, Italy has had little share in the work. Nor is this strange. With Etruria, Latium, Magna Græcia, and Sicily as a broad field of archæological investigation, to say nothing of subterranean Rome and Pompeii, occupied with the organization of a great National Museum of Antiquity in Rome, and with the design of an immense Monumental Park also in Rome, and busied with the study of early Christian, mediæval, and renaissance monuments of art, Italian scholars have found quite enough to employ their energies at home. It is unfortunate that as yet there is no legislative definition of the responsibilities and authority of the government in archæological matters in cases where individual ownership competes or conflicts with its assertion of eminent domain. In Southern Italy great confusion arises from the irregular application of the Bourbon Statute of 1822, and of the *Legge Pacca* of 1871, expressly valid only within the limits of the former Pontifical State. The private or foreign excavator finds himself in the disagreeable alternative of acknowledging the exercise of an authority on the part of administrative organs whose arbitrariness has no limitations other than those of an empiric practice, or of desisting altogether from investigation. Thus the delegates of the Archæological Institute of America were compelled to give up work begun with excellent promise at Cotrone, in 1887. A comprehensive bill for the unification of Italian law on this and kindred subjects passed the Italian Chamber during the session of 1888, so that justifiable hopes of a settlement of open questions that would preclude resort to the courts were entertained, but the Senate of the realm, finding its provisions, which represented the point of view of the administrative authorities, at some points inadequate, at others too radically subversive of vested rights, failed to adopt the attempted legislation. It is greatly to be hoped that before long a liberal bill to accomplish the desired end may be passed. But though Italy has still so much to do at home, nothing is more certain than that she will eventually compete with other nations in the exploration of the remains of classical antiquity in Greece, Asia

Minor, and Africa, for the colonization of her own shores from Greece and the colonial expansion of Rome are things too intimately and inseparably bound up with her history to admit of its being otherwise. The royal signature has just been given to the charter of a national School of Archæology, which contemplates for its members, who must be Doctors of Philosophy or Letters at their admission, a triennial course equally distributed between Rome, Pompeii, and Greece, in the order indicated.

Such books as the new edition of Dennis's *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, Middleton's *Ancient Rome in 1885*, and Lanciani's *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, have done much, along with the greater convenience and frequency of travel in Italy, to quicken the interest of English and American people in Italian antiquity. The increased attention given to the concrete branches of general philological study in such handbooks as S. Reinach's *Manuel de Philologie* and Ivan Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Philologie in Einzeldarstellungen*, the introduction of the English classical student to a new material and interest by such works as Percy Gardner's *Types of Greek Coins*, and by the multiplication and translation of text-books of ancient art from the modest proportions of Collignon's *Manual of Greek Archaeology* to those of the larger histories by Lübke, Reber, Perrot and Chipiez, Perry, Murray, and Mrs. Mitchell, are quite as significant for the daily growing interest the world manifests in the science as the work done at the fountain head. The comprehensiveness and wealth of good illustration, with all its cheapness, of such a repertory as Baumeister's *Denkmäler des Altertums*, which we hope to see put into English speedily, the similar quality of the zinc-etched reprints from standard older works initiated in France by M. S. Reinach, the magnificence of Rayet's *Monuments de l'Art Antique*, and of Brunn's sumptuous trilingual *Monuments of Classical Sculpture*, are of like significance. A thousand works could be mentioned. There is no further excuse for the traditional neglect of the most attractive of sciences in our system of higher education. It should not be possible to say that no chair of classical archæology exists in any American college, that none of our cities possesses collections for the illustration of ancient art equal to those that are to be found in German towns no larger than Strasburg and Bonn, Giessen and Marburg, not to speak

of the accretions to the great public collections of Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, or Munich within the last decennium. Now that the administrations of the collections most favored by abundance of original marbles and bronzes, the British Museum, the Louvre, the National Museums of Rome and Athens, are taking advantage, for the filling out of their series, of the present superiority and diffusion of the best reproductive methods to supplement their marbles and bronzes with photographs and plaster casts, it ill becomes those communities that are almost totally dependent upon these methods for any knowledge of the antique through the eye to lag behind from a fancied impotency. But the signs of improvement are apparent on both sides of the water. At Cambridge, England, a model archæological annex to the Fitzwilliam Museum has been formed under the lead and direction of Dr. Charles Waldstein, at an expense of little over £20,000. Among American colleges, Harvard University possesses a rich photographic apparatus such as European universities commonly attach to their chairs of archæology or the history of art. Smith College at Northampton, Mass., has assembled a choice selection of casts from the most instructive Greek and Roman sculptures, in historic sequence. Of civic museums, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts shows itself awake to the progress of discovery; perhaps the Slater Museum at Norwich, Conn., is the first that has yet shown a full apprehension of the immense advantage that can be taken of the modern methods of reproduction. Strange as it may seem, the original antiques owned by public and private collections in the United States already constitute a respectable aggregate, and would, if united in a series of good heliotype and chromo-lithograph reproductions, make an impressive showing. The initiated have long known that the markets of London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Naples, and the East, offer as good bargains to-day as they ever did, and that at least in the department of minor antiques, statuettes, gems, coins, or painted vases, it is recent opportunities, taken advantage of at the proper moment, far more than the heirlooms of an earlier generation, that have made the leading European collections what they are.

Here we must conclude our sketch of the recent progress of classical archæology. It shows not more how great and important a work has been done in the increase of knowledge respecting the old

world, than how much yet remains to be accomplished. The labors of the classical archæologist are directed to the tracing and reopening of the sources of the higher life of the race. They appeal to the public imagination, no less than to scientific curiosity. The Archæological Institute may justly, and we trust confidently, look for support to every American who recognizes the truth of these words.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., July 31, 1889.

NOTE. — The writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to more than one fellow student in archæology for assistance in the preparation of the foregoing pages, and also to the Librarians of Harvard University and of the Newberry Library of Chicago for their unusual liberality in placing literary materials at his disposal.



## II.

## RECENT PROGRESS IN AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

BY HENRY W. HAYNES.

IN the Sixth Annual Report of the Council to the members of the Institute a *résumé* was attempted by the present writer of what the society had accomplished, during the five years preceding, in its efforts "to promote an acquaintance with the prehistoric antiquities of our country." Besides calling forth the first sketch of the late Lewis H. Morgan's *Study of the Houses of American Aborigines*, which was afterwards expanded into an important volume, published by the Department of the Interior at Washington, Mr. A. F. Bandelier had been sent to New Mexico to conduct researches among the Pueblo tribes. The first fruits of these had been made known through the publication of his careful *Report on the Ruins of Pecos*, which was accompanied by a very valuable *Historical Introduction to Studies among the Sedentary Indians of New Mexico*. Of this a second edition had been called for on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the foundation of the city of Santa Fé. Mr. Bandelier had also made a journey into Mexico, under the auspices of the Institute, and his *Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico in 1881* had been published by it, very fully illustrated, and containing more important and authentic information in regard to the existing antiquities of that country than had been given to the world since Professor E. B. Tylor's *Anahuac* appeared, twenty years before. Mr. Bandelier had been despatched a second time to New Mexico, and an account of his studies and explorations there had been printed in the first Bulletin of the Institute. It concluded with this statement: "Two works by Mr. Bandelier, which are essential to a complete understanding of what has been already accomplished for the scientific investigation of American antiquities, still remain for the society to publish. The first is the concluding portion of his *Historical Intro-*

*duction.* This comprises an account of the narratives of the different expeditions into that region, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a discussion of the routes followed, and an attempt to identify the localities visited, especially by Espejo and Oñate. It will also be necessary to print a complete report of his final explorations in northern Mexico, . . . in the valley of the Sonora, . . . and of the remarkable ruins of the Casas Grandes, near Janos, in the State of Chihuahua. Of these there is no existing adequate account, and Mr. Bandelier's complete plans, with their explanation not only of the house architecture, but of the military construction, and of the system of irrigation, and of the trails of the tribes, ought not to be lost."

Since this statement was laid before the members of the Institute, Mr. Bandelier's other important engagements, which have been frequently referred to in successive Annual Reports of the Council, have prevented his completing this final work. Their last Annual Report, however, contained the information that "a considerable part of it is already printed"; and that this report "will be of the nature of a survey and summary of the results hitherto acquired in respect to the ethnology, history, character, and customs of the Indian races of the Southwest." In the mean time, Mr. Bandelier last year addressed to the Council a letter containing "a brief statement of what others have lately done and are now doing in the same field," which was printed as an Appendix to their Report.

From what has been said it will be seen that the Council is unable to report at the present time any further work actually accomplished by the Institute, since then, in the investigation of the antiquities of North America. But it has none the less seemed to them advisable that a brief survey should be attempted of the progress of archæological studies in this country in the decade that has elapsed since our society was established.

The beginning of this period seems to have been characterized by an unusual degree of interest manifested here in archæological research. In 1878 Rev. Stephen D. Peet established *The American Antiquarian*, at first published quarterly, as a medium of intercommunication for students of American antiquities. It has continued to appear regularly, with increasing prosperity, to the present time, when six numbers annually are published, and the quality of the contributions to it has notably improved.

In 1879 the late Professor John T. Short completed a work upon *The North Americans of Antiquity*, in which he "endeavored to present a comprehensive view of the civilization of the Mound-Builders, Cliff-Dwellers, and Pueblos, and to bring to the attention of the reader the traditional history and architectural remains of the Mayas of Yucatan and the Nahuas of Mexico." This showed an honest attempt at a thorough and scientific treatment of the new information obtained by recent explorations in the Southwest, together with the use of unpublished materials existing in the National Library, which bear upon the question of the so called civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Respectable as his work was for the time, later investigations of various topics treated by him have invalidated many of his conclusions.

In the same year (1879) there appeared from the Government Printing Office a superbly illustrated volume, edited by Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, with the assistance of Dr. C. C. Abbott, and others, making the seventh and final volume of the *Report of the U. S. Geological Survey West of the 100th Meridian, in Charge of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler*. This was entirely devoted to the archæology and ethnology of the Southern California Indians, and to studies of the Pueblos of New Mexico, and of the seven linguistic stocks of Western Indians. Professor Putnam attempted to account for "the remarkable commingling of arts, customs, and languages" to be found in California upon the theory of Professor J. D. Whitney, that man made his appearance upon earth in that portion of our globe during the Tertiary period, by which an adequate length of time would undoubtedly be afforded to bring about such a mixture. With remarkable self-abnegation, he says: "As the archæologist has no right to be governed by any preconceived theories, but must take the facts as he finds them, it is impossible for him to do otherwise than accept the deductions of so careful and eminent a geologist as Professor Whitney, and draw his conclusions accordingly, notwithstanding the fact that this pliocene man was, to judge by his works in stone and shell, as far advanced as his descendants were at the time of the discovery of California by the Spaniards." It does not seem to have occurred to Professor Putnam that possibly Professor Whitney might be wrong about his "facts," and in his "deductions" where his conclusions differ so materially from those of nearly all other investigators of the subject of the antiquity of man.



In 1879 also the Lorillard Expedition was undertaken, to explore the ruins in Central America, under the charge of the enthusiastic traveler, M. Desiré Charnay, whose narrative of his adventures there twenty years before, aided by the imaginative restorations of Viollet le Duc, had cast a glamour over the whole subject. The results of M. Charnay's explorations, contributed in successive papers to the *North American Review* for more than two years, served to keep alive the interest of the general public, even if they failed to shed "the white light of truth" upon the origin and significance of those strange and rapidly perishing relics of tribes whose ancestors had succumbed to the cruelties of the Spanish invaders. It will be remembered that, under an agreement made between the Executive Committee of the Institute and the late Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, then editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, who acted as the Director in this country of the Lorillard Expedition, Mr. Bandelier was sent to Mexico in the capacity of archaeological assistant to M. Charnay; but that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he found the expedition disbanded, and M. Charnay about to return to France. Mr. Bandelier remained, notwithstanding, and an indirect result of the Lorillard Expedition was his volume upon Mexico, before referred to, which forms an important supplement to the more sumptuous work in which M. Charnay recorded his experiences and his speculations.

It was about this time that the Literary and Scientific Society of Madisonville, Ohio, began their fruitful explorations of the great cemeteries, ash-pits, mounds, and other remains of the so called Mound-Builders, situated in Anderson township, in the valley of the Little Miami River. These have since been carried on in a thoroughly skilful and scientific manner by Dr. Metz and Professor Putnam, under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, and by means of generous contributions of money given by some of our own members, as well as by others interested in the study of American antiquities. Professor Putnam's detailed narrative of his explorations, with full illustrations, has not yet appeared; but in the mean time he has given in successive Annual Reports to the Trustees of the Museum, and elsewhere, ample and very interesting accounts of his method of procedure, of the manner in which the mounds were constructed, of the character of the ancient cemeteries, and of various objects found in them. The Sixteenth Report (1882), Seventeenth (1883), and more especially the

Twentieth (1886), contain the principal details in regard to these very important investigations.

The so called "altars," or basins of burnt clay, on which were heaped thousands of objects, consisting among others of pearls, small pottery figures representing human beings, beads, often covered with a thin coating made of hammered native copper, occasionally of native silver, and in one instance of native gold, together with several masses of meteoric iron, were among the most remarkable of his discoveries. (*Reports of the Peabody Museum*, Vol. III. pp. 170 and 202.) The suggestion has been made, that the hardened masses of burnt clay, which have been found in mounds in other regions also, mark the spot where fires were kept up, in which prisoners taken in war were burnt alive, as was the practice among many Indian tribes. But this explanation fails to account for the presence of large quantities of valuable objects. As no burnt human bones were found to accompany them, it does not seem possible that they were offerings cast into the fire at the time when the bodies of dead chieftains were consumed. We seem to be thrown back to the explanation that they mark sites of worship.

The finding in the Turner Mound of masses of meteoric iron has given to Professor Putnam the opportunity to do away with the misconceptions of early writers in regard to the supposed discovery of iron weapons in mounds at Circleville and Marietta, Ohio, from which two exactly opposite conclusions have been drawn. Some have argued that the makers of the mound had learned the art of smelting iron, and consequently must have been far in advance of the Indians in civilization. Others have maintained that they must have obtained these weapons from Europeans, and that the mounds must therefore be of recent origin. (*Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society*, N. S., Vol. II. p. 349.)

A very singular feature in the construction of one of the mounds was a series of pits "connected with tunnels or tubes eight feet long and a foot in diameter. . . . The long tunnels, or flues, as we are inclined to call them, still retain their form perfectly, and on the floor of each is a layer of fine ashes." (*Reports of Peabody Museum*, Vol. III. p. 340.) Some light seems to be shed upon the object of these "flues" by traditions still existing in regard to the method of constructing mounds by the Cherokees, on the occasion of the annual green-corn dance. "In building the mound, a fire

was first kindled on the level surface. Around the fire was placed a circle of stones, outside of which were deposited the bodies of seven prominent men, one from each gens, the bodies being exhumed for the purpose from previous interments. . . . A hollow cedar log, to serve as a chimney or air-hole, was then fixed perpendicularly above the fire, and the earth was built up around this so as to form a mound. Upon this mound the town-house was built, so that the mouth of the fire-pit was in the middle of the town-house floor. The fire was in charge of a 'fire-maker,' and was never allowed to go out, but was always smouldering at the bottom of the hole, the opening being covered over with ashes, until wanted on the occasion of a dance, when long stalks of the 'fire-builder' weed . . . were thrust down the cedar shaft, tinder was placed over the opening, and after some magic ceremonies the fire ascended by means of the dry stalks, the wood was piled on, and all was ready for the dance. All the fire in the different houses of the settlement was obtained from the fire-maker at the town-house." James Mooney, in *American Anthropologist*, Vol. II. p. 167 (April, 1889).

In the year 1880, Volume XXII. of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* appeared in the usual sumptuous form of these publications, and was exclusively devoted to the subject of American archæology. Its contents were, an exhaustive account by Dr. Joseph Jones of *Explorations of Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee*; S. Habel's appreciative study of the remarkable *Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumaluhuapa in Guatemala*; a learned and elaborately illustrated *Catalogue of the Archæological Collection of the U. S. National Museum*, by the late Charles Rau; his valuable treatise upon the *Palenque Tablet in the U. S. National Museum*, which was translated into French, and reprinted in the *Annals of the Musée Guimet*; and finally Mr. Wm. H. Dall's important study of the *Remains of Later Prehistoric Man in Alaska*.

But by far the greatest incentive to archæological investigation in this country was given by the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology, in 1879, which was attached to the Smithsonian Institution, and placed under the charge of Major John W. Powell, whose adventurous journey down the unknown Grand Cañon of the Colorado, ten years before, had thrilled all who read his graphic narrative, as it appeared in successive numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*.

Up to the present time the Bureau has published five large quarto volumes, each containing the Annual Report of the Director, which gives a summary of work accomplished, together with special papers upon various topics by different persons attached to its scientific staff. These are all of high character, and are indispensable to students of American antiquities. So well known and appreciated are they that we will not occupy the space which would be required to give their titles in full, but will refer for them to the list given in the first volume (p. 440) of the recently published *Narrative and Critical History of America*, edited by Professor Justin Winsor, which is entirely devoted to the subject of *Aboriginal America*. In this volume will be found the first attempt ever made to give a complete bibliography of all that has been published upon the subject of American antiquities. The editor has undertaken a task of appalling magnitude, which he has accomplished in a most thorough and accurate manner. He has also contributed a chapter containing a fair and judicial survey of the vexed question of the character of the ancient so called civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Mr. Clements R. Markham, admittedly the most competent authority upon the subject, has done the same thing for Peru; while the present writer has furnished a summing up of the evidence thus far brought forward to prove the existence of the Quaternary Man in North America.

Besides the publications of the Bureau of Ethnology two additional volumes of Major Powell's *Contributions to Ethnology* have appeared, making part of his report upon the *Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region*. The fourth is given up to the enlarged treatise by Lewis H. Morgan on *Houses and House Life of the American Aborigines*, to which we have already alluded; while the fifth contains an exhaustive study by Mr. Rau of those wide-spread and mysterious objects called "cup-cuttings," somewhat disguised under the awkward title of *Lapidarian Sculptures in the Old World and in America*. To this is added a very thorough treatment of another remarkable custom, which prevailed in the early stages of human culture, in an essay on *Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets*, by Dr. Robert Fletcher of the U. S. Army.

The Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, as usual, have

contained many papers, of more or less consequence, relating to the antiquities of the aborigines of this country. But its most important single publication was the "contribution to knowledge" in which that modest, retiring scholar, the late Charles Rau, who had never caught a fish in his life, gave an exhaustive survey of the whole subject of *Prehistoric Fishing in Europe and North America*. The writer is not aware of any more perfect example of an archæological monograph in any literature.

An excellent and comprehensive treatise upon the various smaller objects which have come down to us, made by the hands of the early occupiers of our soil, entitled, *Primitive Industry, or Illustrations of the Handiwork in Stone, Bone, and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America*, by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., was published in 1881. It is based upon the extensive collections of the Peabody Museum, and serves the purpose of a useful guide to their contents. It is well supplemented by a treatise on *Art in Shell of the Ancient Americans*, by Wm. H. Holmes, in the Second Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

In 1882, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who may be associated with Dr. James H. Trumbull and Dr. John G. Shea among investigators not connected with the Bureau of Ethnology who have done much to promote the study of American Linguistics, began the publication of a *Library of Aboriginal American Literature*, of which seven volumes have already appeared. "Its purpose is to put within the reach of scholars authentic material for the study of the languages and culture of the native races."

Mr. Lucien Carr, of the Peabody Museum, in 1883 issued, as a portion of Volume II. of the *Memoirs of the Kentucky Geological Survey, under the Direction of Professor N. S. Shaler*, an elaborate treatise upon *The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley historically considered*. This is the most successful attempt hitherto made to prove that "there is no reason why the red Indians of the Mississippi Valley, judging from what we know historically of their development, could not have thrown up these works." This position is supported by an exhaustive survey of everything that is to be found in the writings of early travellers, and others who were first brought into contact with the Indians, which goes to show that the tribes everywhere practised agriculture extensively, and that they depended upon it in a large degree



for their sustenance ; that they were worshippers of the Sun, and that some mounds are known to have been erected by them within the historical period. He also makes the assertion, as the result of some years of exploration in the field, that nothing has as yet "been taken from the mounds indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian of the United States is known to have reached."

So, too, the direct results of the explorations of the mounds, undertaken by the Bureau of Ethnology under the immediate direction of Professor Cyrus Thomas, have tended to discredit still further the myth of a mysterious mound-building race, who once dwelt in the Ohio valley, and, after having attained to a considerably higher degree of culture than the Indians, at last completely disappeared. Professor Thomas reaches the conclusion, after an examination of over two thousand mounds, including almost every known type, that "particular works and the works of certain localities are to be attributed to particular tribes known to history." He thinks that the Cherokees were the constructors of some of the principal works in Ohio, and the Delawares of the remainder. The Shawnees built the mounds in Kentucky, Tennessee, and northern Georgia, the Chickasaws those in northern Mississippi, and the Muskokee tribes those in the Gulf States. The "effigy mounds" of Wisconsin are believed by him to be the work of the Winnebagos, and the earth-works in New York are to be attributed to the Iroquois. He asserts that "the testimony of the mounds is very decidedly against the theory that the mound-builders were Mayas or Mexicans, who, driven out of this region by the pressure of Indian hordes, migrated to the valley of Anahuac or plains of Yucatan. It is also decidedly against Morgan's theory that they pertained to the Pueblo tribes of New Mexico." Professor Thomas finds no traces of any race superior to the Indians, and he asserts that "the statements of the early navigators and explorers as to the habits, customs, circumstances, etc. of the Indians, when first visited by Europeans, are largely confirmed by what has been discovered in the mounds."

The final report, in which Professor Thomas will give a complete account of all the explorations conducted under his direction of the geographical distribution of the mounds, with an alphabetical catalogue of their localities, and a general description of their types and forms, is yet to appear. Meanwhile, in the Fifth Report of the

Bureau of Ethnology is a paper by him, entitled *Burial Mounds of the Northern Sections of the United States*. In this he attempts to divide all the territory occupied by them into eight districts, each characterized by some marked peculiarity; and he reiterates the opinion that the Cherokees were certainly the builders of those situated in the Appalachian district.

We feel, however, that the methods of mound exploration pursued by the Bureau of Ethnology are liable to grave objections, and we must enter our protest against them in the interests of archæological science. The gathering of the products of the explorations into one grand collection, to be subsequently studied by some investigator at the National Museum, who has no other knowledge of the circumstances attending their discovery than can be gleaned from meagre field-notes, hastily jotted down at the time, is not the scientific method, even although unfortunately it has eminent European authority to plead in its behalf. True it is that the monuments have to be injured, if not absolutely destroyed, to get at a knowledge of their contents; but it is by no means sufficient to make a superficial examination of them by driving a trench through the centre, and carrying away whatever is found. They ought to be sliced away by piecemeal, and the exact position and attendant circumstances of everything found in them ought to be most carefully plotted and written down day by day.

Far more likely to be fruitful in results does the method of investigation seem which was inaugurated by the Bureau in 1879, when Mr. F. H. Cushing was left at the Zuñi pueblo to study the inner life and domestic habits, the religious ideas, and secret rites and magic practices of these living representatives of perished generations. In this way it is to be hoped that correct inferences may be drawn concerning the purposes for which the strange existing remains were constructed, or the uses for which the curious unknown objects were fashioned. This was the better path, which the Institute gladly followed when Mr. Bandelier was despatched to New Mexico upon a similar errand.

It is true that one important result has certainly been accomplished through the system pursued by the Bureau. Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the naturalist, has been enabled to explode forever the theory maintained even by an antiquary so learned as Sir Daniel Wilson (*Pre-historic Man*, Vol. I. p. 373), that the supposititious mound-builders

possessed a knowledge of "fauna peculiar not only to southern, but to tropical latitudes." The fancied "manatee" pipes, tried by the test of accurate scientific knowledge, have turned out to be "otters"; the "toucans" have faded into ordinary "crows" or "cranes"; while the unfortunate "elephant" pipes have come badly damaged out of the conflict that has been waged around them. (*Second Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*, pp. 125-135.)

A striking proof of the increased interest felt in this country in archæological studies is furnished by the excellent work that has been accomplished by women in this field. *The American Journal of Archæology* (Vol. II. pp. 157, 318) has contained valuable communications from Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, explaining the object for which those mysterious little heads of baked clay were made which abound at Teotihuacan; other papers by her have been read at meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; while the first of the *Archæological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum* is devoted to her study of the question whether an ancient Mexican relic, preserved in the Ambras Collection at Vienna, is a standard or a head-dress. Interesting papers by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, upon sociological questions relating to the Indians, and measurements of crania by the late Miss Cordelia A. Studley, have appeared in the Reports of the Peabody Museum; and the articles furnished by the late Mrs. E. A. Smith and by Mrs. T. E. Stevenson are among the most valuable to be found in the Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Although the Institute has no explorer at present in the field, we are glad to know that the Bureau of Ethnology has been continuing its investigations in New Mexico; and that, through the liberality of citizens of Boston, similar work is being prosecuted by different parties in Yucatan and in Arizona, from whom we may hope in process of time to learn some important results.

Boston, May, 1889.



## III

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO DURING 1882-89.

BY AD. F. BANDELIER.

THE United States Geographical Survey of the Territories has sent its representatives to the Southwest during the past year, as well as during previous years, but I am unable to state to what extent its exploring parties busied themselves with archæological and ethnological investigations. The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has met with a serious loss in the death of Mr. J. Stevenson, the indefatigable collector of antiquities and ethnological specimens, to whose zeal and tact the national collections are greatly indebted. Mr. Stevenson was one of the most successful gatherers of Indian articles and remains ever known.

The Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition, under the direction of Mr. Frank Hamilton Cushing, has, during the past year, left the delta between the Gila and Salado Rivers in Arizona, and transferred its camp to the village of Zuñi in New Mexico. The work done by the expedition in Arizona will prove to be of great importance. The ethnological collections that it has made are vast, and illustrate all details of aboriginal life ; while its unparalleled collections of human remains will afford ample material for anthropological study. We must wait for the publication of comprehensive ground plans ere a judgment upon the extent and importance of the ruins studied by it can be formulated, but it is safe to assert that the facts already ascertained reveal a culture analogous in kind to that of the Pueblos, varying from it in degree, however, in consequence of the difference in the natural resources of the country, and in the obstacles presented by it.

In one respect, principally, the labors of the Hemenway Expedition in Arizona appear as a great achievement, and its methods

a step in advance of those hitherto adopted in archæological investigation. They have proved beyond all doubt that the study of existing tribes may become a reliable guide for research among the vestiges of the past. Ethnology becomes hereafter an indispensable introduction to archæological field-work, at least on this continent, where primitive cultures still exist. With ethnological knowledge derived from existing tribes, and documentary knowledge to control and test ethnological data, (so that the results of contact with Europeans may be carefully separated from the primitive and original habits and life of the native,) our knowledge of the past and the present of the American aborigines becomes of greater value, and may possibly be used profitably to illustrate both classical and Oriental antiquity.

During its labors at Zuñi, the expedition has moved mostly on historical ground. The identity of the tribe of Zuñi with Cibola being established beyond all possibility of doubt, it is of first importance to investigate those ruined villages which, through oral tradition as well as by Spanish documents, are identified as having formed the cluster of seven pueblos that constituted the Cibola of old. Some of their names are preserved and easily recognizable, and Mr. Cushing has gone to work at the one on the site of which the present Zuñi village is partly erected. The excavations at Halonaua (the Alona of the Spanish records) have been carried on with thoroughness and care, and a number of very interesting finds secured. Mr. Cushing has also instituted preliminary research at Aguas Calientes, west of Zuñi, where the ruins of the villages of Hauicu, Chya-na-hue, and Ketchip-a-huan stand. He has become satisfied that, as I had suggested to him, the pueblo of Hauicu was the one which Coronado first occupied, and it seems equally certain that Fray Marcos of Nizza was at Kia-Kima, where the negro Estevan had been killed. This discovery has led to the definite location of the route of Coronado and his lieutenant, Alvarado, from Zuñi to the Rio Grande, in 1540. Guided by a detailed report made by the latter and Fray Juan de Padilla, it became evident that the first Spaniards who visited New Mexico did not take the present route by the "Morro," or Inscription-Rock, thirty miles east of Zuñi, but that they followed a now almost forgotten trail to the south, connecting Zuñi with Acoma almost in

an air-line. Subsequent investigations at Inscription-Rock have confirmed this conclusion. They also led to the discovery of inscriptions made by Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado in 1581, which are the oldest ones at that place. Espejo, one year later, followed Coronado's tracks, so did Oñate in 1598, and the latter, on his return from the Gulf of California in 1605, passed by the Morro. Another important inscription bears date 1629, and establishes the year when the Zúñi missions became permanent.

In Mexico much archæological work is going on under official protection, as well as through private enterprise. The wish to have that republic worthily represented at the Paris Exposition has contributed to increase the national interest in its antiquities. Publication of results cannot, however, be expected until the collections recently made are thoroughly studied. The same may be said of other parts of America, where the stimulus given by the impending great exhibition has had equally invigorating influences upon archæological and ethnological research and the collection of material.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, May 1, 1889.

Archæological Institute of America.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT:

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NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1890.



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*Treasurer.*

FREDERICK W. GOOKIN.

*Secretary.*

ALFRED EMERSON.

*Executive Committee.*

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

GEORGE A. ARMOUR.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

ALFRED EMERSON.

EMIL G. HIRSCH.

EDWARD G. MASON.

SIMON J. MCPHERSON.

WILLIAM F. POOLE.

MARTIN A. RYERSON.

ALBERT A. SPRAGUE.

DAVID SWING.

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*Life Member.*

Charles L. Hutchinson . . . . Corn Exchange Bank.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Where the street address only is given, it is for Chicago.



**Annual Members.**

(1890-91.)

John Coleman Adams . . . . .	34 Ray Street.
J. McGregor Adams . . . . .	300 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Milward Adams . . . . .	287 Ontario Street.
Ira W. Allen . . . . .	2251 Calumet Avenue.
Allison V. Armour . . . . .	417 Home Insurance Building.
George A. Armour . . . . .	" " "
Mrs. George A. Armour . . . . .	120 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. William Armour . . . . .	2017 Prairie Avenue.
Edward E. Ayer . . . . .	481 North State Street.
Mrs. Edward E. Ayer . . . . .	" "
Miss Elizabeth B. Ayer . . . . .	" "
Alfred L. Baker . . . . .	95 Washington Street.
William T. Baker . . . . .	2255 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. William T. Baker . . . . .	" "
John H. Barrows . . . . .	2957 Indiana Avenue.
Adolphus C. Bartlett . . . . .	2720 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Adolphus C. Bartlett . . . . .	" "
John C. Black . . . . .	9 Walton Place.
Mrs. John C. Black . . . . .	" "
Chauncey J. Blair . . . . .	227 Michigan Avenue.
Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair . . . . .	" "
Eliphalet W. Blatchford . . . . .	375 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Eliphalet W. Blatchford . . . . .	" "
Joseph T. Bowen . . . . .	Rookery Building.
Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen . . . . .	" "
J. Harley Bradley . . . . .	222 South Ashland Avenue.
Mrs. J. Harley Bradley . . . . .	" " "
William H. Bradley . . . . .	Government Building.
Clarence Buckingham . . . . .	2036 Prairie Avenue.
Ebenezer Buckingham . . . . .	" "
Mrs. George C. Bullock . . . . .	Hotel Royal.
Leslie Carter . . . . .	205 La Salle Street.
Mrs. Charles Counselman . . . . .	5035 Greenwood Avenue.
Frederick W. Crosby . . . . .	301 Huron Street.

Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby . . . . .	301 Huron Street.
James H. Dole . . . . .	226 La Salle Street.
William Dunn . . . . .	594 East Division Street.
Mrs. William Dunn . . . . .	" "
John Dupee, Jr. . . . .	2713 Prairie Avenue.
John H. Dwight . . . . .	5 Rialto Building.
Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis . . . . .	2734 Prairie Avenue.
James W. Ellsworth . . . . .	404 Phoenix Building.
Alfred Emerson . . . . .	Lake Forest, Ill.
Nathaniel K. Fairbank . . . . .	1801 Michigan Avenue.
Miss Rose Farwell . . . . .	Lake Forest, Ill.
Henry Field . . . . .	293 Ontario Street.
Marshall Field . . . . .	1905 Prairie Avenue.
Edwin G. Foreman . . . . .	126 Washington Street.
Henry L. Frank . . . . .	1608 Prairie Avenue.
William M. R. French . . . . .	The Art Institute.
Lyman J. Gage . . . . .	First National Bank.
John J. Glessner . . . . .	1800 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. John J. Glessner . . . . .	" "
Daniel Goodwin . . . . .	283 Erie Street.
Frederick W. Gookin . . . . .	Northwestern National Bank.
Louis M. Greeley . . . . .	95 Washington Street.
Miss Sara T. Hallowell . . . . .	Art Dept., Exposition Bldg.
Ernest A. Hamill . . . . .	2831 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill . . . . .	" "
C. S. Harmon . . . . .	618 First National Bank Bldg.
Mrs. C. S. Harmon . . . . .	4035 Lake Avenue.
T. W. Harvey . . . . .	1702 Prairie Avenue.
Franklin H. Head . . . . .	339 La Salle Avenue.
Mrs. Franklin H. Head . . . . .	" "
Mrs. Charles Henrotin . . . . .	64 Bellevue Place.
H. N. Higginbotham . . . . .	200 Adams Street.
Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham . . . . .	" "
Emil G. Hirsch . . . . .	1906 Indiana Avenue.
Charles B. Holmes . . . . .	2020 State Street.
Mrs. Charles B. Holmes . . . . .	" "
James L. Houghteling . . . . .	27 Banks Street.
Mrs. James L. Houghteling . . . . .	" "

William H. Hubbard . . . . .	Rookery Building.
Mrs. William H. Hubbard . . . .	82 Astor Street.
Mrs. Frances K. Hutchinson . . .	2709 Prairie Avenue.
Edward S. Isham . . . . .	204 Dearborn Street.
Noble B. Judah . . . . .	2701 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Noble B. Judah . . . . .	" "
Sidney A. Kent . . . . .	189 La Salle Street.
Rollin A. Keyes . . . . .	1227 Michigan Avenue.
Miss E. S. Kirkland . . . . .	275 Huron Street.
C. C. Kohlsaas . . . . .	288 Marshfield Avenue.
Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaas . . . . .	" "
E. W. Kohlsaas . . . . .	175 Jackson Street.
Mrs. E. W. Kohlsaas . . . . .	" "
H. H. Kohlsaas . . . . .	2978 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaas . . . . .	" "
Eugene A. Lancaster . . . . .	2703 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Eugene A. Lancaster . . . .	" "
Walter C. Larned . . . . .	Tacoma Building.
Bryan Lathrop . . . . .	Montauk Block.
Mrs. Bryan Lathrop . . . . .	" "
Mrs. A. J. McBean . . . . .	2227 Prairie Avenue.
George B. McBean . . . . .	906 Chicago Opera House.
Alexander C. McClurg . . . . .	117 Wabash Avenue.
Cyrus H. McCormick . . . . .	321 Huron Street.
Miss Lucy F. McDowell . . . . .	57 Delaware Place.
Simon J. McPherson . . . . .	2618 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Simon J. McPherson . . . .	" "
Franklin MacVeagh . . . . .	103 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh . . . . .	" "
Edward G. Mason . . . . .	94 Washington Street.
Mrs. Edward G. Mason . . . . .	" "
John J. Mitchell . . . . .	Illinois Trust and Sav. Bank.
Thomas Murdoch . . . . .	3 State Street.
Potter Palmer . . . . .	Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Potter Palmer . . . . .	" "
Walter L. Peck . . . . .	Auditorium Building.
Mrs. Walter L. Peck . . . . .	Southern Hotel.
William F. Poole . . . . .	Newberry Library.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pope . . . . .	2835 Michigan Avenue.
Miss Rebecca S. Rice . . . . .	481 Dearborn Avenue.
William C. Roberts . . . . .	Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Ellen Rogers . . . . .	320 La Salle Avenue.
John W. Root . . . . .	56 Astor Street.
Mrs. John W. Root . . . . .	" "
Martin A. Ryerson . . . . .	4851 Drexel Boulevard.
Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson . . . . .	" "
Mrs. C. B. Sawyer . . . . .	1640 Indiana Avenue.
James M. Sherman . . . . .	69 Board of Trade Building.
John G. Shortall . . . . .	90 Washington Street.
Mrs. L. M. Shreve . . . . .	2428 Wabash Avenue.
Charles J. Singer . . . . .	2 Board of Trade Building.
Mrs. Charles J. Singer . . . . .	" " "
Byron L. Smith . . . . .	2140 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Byron L. Smith . . . . .	" "
George T. Smith . . . . .	3002 Calumet Avenue.
Mrs. George T. Smith . . . . .	" "
Denton J. Snider . . . . .	210 Pine Street, St. Louis.
Albert A. Sprague . . . . .	2710 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. Albert A. Sprague . . . . .	" "
Miss Amelia Sprague . . . . .	" "
O. S. A. Sprague . . . . .	2700 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague . . . . .	" "
Mrs. C. E. Stanley . . . . .	571 Dearborn Avenue.
Mrs. H. O. Stone . . . . .	2035 Prairie Avenue.
William E. Strong . . . . .	372 Ohio Street.
David Swing . . . . .	403 Superior Street.
Lorado Taft . . . . .	103 State Street.
Hobart C. Taylor . . . . .	182 Monroe Street.
F. B. Tobey . . . . .	100 Wabash Avenue.
Volney C. Turner . . . . .	112 Lake Shore Drive.
Mrs. Volney C. Turner . . . . .	" "
William B. Walker . . . . .	2027 Prairie Avenue.
Mrs. William B. Walker . . . . .	" "
John R. Walsh . . . . .	Chicago National Bank.
Henry J. Willing . . . . .	110 Rush Street.
Mrs. Henry J. Willing . . . . .	" "

Norman Williams . . . . . 1836 Calumet Avenue.  
Mrs. Norman Williams . . . . . " "  
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth . . . . . 222 Michigan Avenue.  
J. H. Worcester, Jr. . . . . 22 Bryant Avenue.  
The Art Institute, Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street.  
Lake Forest Art Institute, Lake Forest, Ill.  
Lake Forest University, " "  
Newberry Library, 338 Ontario Street.

DETROIT SOCIETY.

(1890-91.)

*President.*

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE.

*Vice-Presidents.*

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.

FRANK H. WALKER.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM A. MOORE.

*Secretary.*

LEVI L. BARBOUR.

*Executive Committee.*

DEXTER M. FERRY.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.

MRS. J. J. BAGLEY.

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON.

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*Life Members.*

Mrs. John J. Bagley . . . . .	Washington Avenue. <sup>1</sup>
Levi L. Barbour . . . . .	661 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Dwight Cutler . . . . .	Grand Haven, Mich.
George L. Davis . . . . .	760 Jefferson Avenue.
Dexter M. Ferry . . . . .	31 Winder Street.
Mrs. Dexter M. Ferry . . . . .	" "
Mrs. William A. Moore . . . . .	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah Savidge . . . . .	Spring Lake, Mich.
Rev. H. P. De Forrest . . . . .	Clifford Street.

**Annual Members.**

(1890-91.)

William Aikman . . . . .	165 Wayne Street.
Miss Clara S. Avery . . . . .	212 West Fort Street.
Frederick P. Anderson . . . . .	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Frederick L. Bliss . . . . .	29 Elizabeth Street West.
Charles Buncher . . . . .	169 Fort Street.
William R. Chittick . . . . .	83 Lafayette Avenue.
Leartus Connor . . . . .	103 Cass Street.
Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo-Smith . . . . .	789 Jefferson Avenue.
Sullivan M. Cutcheon . . . . .	51 Edmund Place.
Miss Millison S. Cutler . . . . .	Grand Haven, Mich.
Martin L. D'Ooge . . . . .	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Percy Dwight . . . . .	473 Jefferson Avenue.
Justin E. Emerson . . . . .	128 Henry Street.
Mrs. D. L. Filer . . . . .	36 Canfield Avenue.
Mrs. Eliza B. Gamble . . . . .	6 Adams Avenue.
Caleb B. Gilbert . . . . .	37 Adams Avenue East.
Louis Grossman . . . . .	63 Henry Street.
David E. Heinemann . . . . .	428 Woodward Avenue.
Bela Hubbard . . . . .	260 Vinewood Avenue.
Lewis T. Ives . . . . .	490 Brush Street.
Charles S. Kelsey . . . . .	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Kirchner . . . . .	37 Warren Avenue East.
George V. N. Lothrop . . . . .	94 Fort Street West.
Charles S. McDonald . . . . .	42 Moffatt Building.
Hugh McMillan . . . . .	491 Jefferson Avenue.
William A. Moore . . . . .	1015 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. Philo Parsons . . . . .	530 Woodward Avenue.
Mrs. F. A. Pingree . . . . .	1020 Woodward Avenue.
Miss Gertrude Pingree . . . . .	" "
Allan Sheldon . . . . .	196 Fort Street West.
Dunkin H. Sill . . . . .	168 Congress Street East.
Mrs. Harriet S. Tenney . . . . .	Lansing, Mich.
Bryant Walker . . . . .	45 Alfred Street.
Frank H. Walker . . . . .	154 Lafayette Avenue.



WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

(1890-91.)

*President.*

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.

*Vice-Presidents.*

ALEXANDER KERR.

MRS. SARAH FAIRCHILD CONOVER.

THEODORE LYMAN WRIGHT.

JAMES G. JENKINS.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

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**Life Members.**

William H. Metcalf . . . 212 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.  
 John L. Mitchell . . . 183 Ninth Street, "  
 Augustus Ledyard Smith . . 573 Alton Street, Appleton.

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**Annual Members.**

(1890-91.)

William H. Beach . . . 146 Langdon Street, Madison.  
 Irving M. Bean . . . 4 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.  
 Charles Edwin Bennett . . 314 Mills Street, Madison.  
 James Davie Butler . . . 115 Langdon Street, Madison.  
 Thomas C. Chamberlin . . 772 Langdon Street, Madison.  
 Sarah Fairchild Conover . . 424 North Pinckney Street, Madison.  
 Mrs. Hiram Hayes . . . Superior.  
 Joseph Hobbins . . . 306 Wisconsin Avenue, Madison.



James G. Jenkins . . . . .	284 Knapp Street, Milwaukee.
John Johnston . . . . .	1130 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.
Alexander Kerr . . . . .	140 Langdon Street, Madison.
Benjamin K. Miller . . . . .	559 Marshall Street, Milwaukee.
Benjamin K. Miller, Jr. . . . .	" " "
Howard Morris . . . . .	195 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Wayne Ramsay . . . . .	323 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Horace Rublee . . . . .	17 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.
Breese J. Stevens . . . . .	401 North Carroll Street, Madison.
Reuben Gold Thwaites . . . . .	505 Langdon Street, Madison.
William Holme Williams . . . . .	813 State Street, Madison.
Frederick C. Winkler . . . . .	131 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee.
Theodore Lyman Wright . . . . .	718 Church Street, Beloit.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

(1890-91.)

*President.*

S. C. GALE.

*Vice-President.*

JAMES WALLACE.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

HERBERT PUTNAM.

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**Annual Members.**

J. S. Clarke . . .	1525 University Ave. Southeast, Minneapolis.
W. W. Folwell . .	1020 Southeast Fifth Street, Minneapolis.
George F. French .	1600 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis.
S. C. Gale . . . .	Harmon Place, Minneapolis.
Samuel Hill . . .	Kasota Block, Minneapolis.
J. C. Hutchinson .	3806 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis.
Mrs. H. J. McCaine	Public Library, St. Paul.
James McGolrick .	Duluth.
Louis F. Menage .	610 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis.
Herbert Putnam .	Public Library, Minneapolis.
C. McC. Reeve . .	Minneapolis.
Albert Scheffer . .	St. Paul.
James Wallace . .	Macalester.

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *President.*

EDWARD J. LOWELL, *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

HENRY DRISLER.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

HENRY C. POTTER.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

## REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884.

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1. THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of affiliated societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research,—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archæological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

2. The Archæological Institute shall consist of Annual and of Life Members, the former being those persons, approved by the Council, who shall pay an annual assessment of \$10, and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than \$100 to its funds. Classes of Honorary and Corresponding Members may be formed at the discretion of the government of the Institute, and under such regulations as it may impose.

3. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, annually chosen by the members of the affiliated societies, as follows:—

Any local archæological society, consisting of not less than ten members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute. Any such local society shall have the right to elect one member to the Council. When the members of such society shall exceed fifty, they shall have the right to elect a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

4. The Council shall hold an Annual Meeting on the second Saturday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at such place as may be se-

lected by its members at the previous Annual Meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One half of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

5. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one third of its members.

6. At the Annual Meeting the Council shall elect one of its members as President, and another as Vice-President of the Institute. These officers shall be eligible for re-election.

7. A Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Council, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall pay its dues, and shall present to the Council at its Annual Meeting a written statement of accounts.

8. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer, or to any member of the Council. No person, not a life member, who has not paid his dues as member for the year then past, shall be entitled to vote in the election of members of the Council. The year shall be considered as closing with the end of the Annual Meeting, and from this time the assessment for the year then ensuing shall become due.

9. Ten per cent of all annual dues received from each affiliated Society shall be held by the Treasurer, subject to the call of the Treasurer of the affiliated Society, for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute, not subject to future call. Grants in aid of local societies may be made by the Council.

10. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.



11. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it is formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the affiliated local Archæological Societies, than that these societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by a local society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

12. At each Annual Meeting the Council shall appoint a Standing Committee of not less than three of its members, to edit the publications of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to prepare an Annual Report to be presented in print at the next Annual Meeting.

13. Any collections of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, may be sold, at the discretion of the Council, to the museum or other public institution in the United States which may offer for them the largest sum; it being understood that contributions toward the cost of any exploration may be assigned by the donors to the credit of any museum or public institution as part of the purchase money.

14. A general meeting of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

15. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of every publication of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

16. The names of all affiliated societies and members shall be printed with the annual report of the Council.

17. Each affiliated society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:—

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

18. Amendments to these regulations, of which printed notice has been sent to each member of the Council not less than two weeks previously, may be proposed by any three members at any Annual Meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three fourths of the whole number of members of the Council.

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## RULES OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY.

ADOPTED MAY, 1885.

1. THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, is formed of members of the Institute resident in New England not belonging to any other society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of New England as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of seven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and Vice-President, and may appoint a Secretary and Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on the first Saturday of May at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed only at an annual meeting, upon due notice.



## RULES OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

1. THE NEW YORK SOCIETY is organized under the regulations of the Archæological Institute of America, for the purpose of carrying out more fully the objects for which the Institute is established.

2. The New York Society shall include those members of the Institute who are residents in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and such other members as may elect to belong to it. Candidates for membership may be proposed by any member of the Society. The Society shall have no power to levy assessments upon its members in addition to their annual subscription.

3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a number of Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Membership. This Committee shall have final power, and shall consist of six members, and of the President of the Society *ex officio*.

4. An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday of November in each year, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for the transaction of business. Ten members present shall constitute a quorum. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are chosen. But no member of the Committee on Admissions, except the President, shall serve for more than two consecutive years.

5. Special meetings for special purposes shall be called from time to time, at the discretion of the President.

6. The President and Treasurer shall have authority to use for the current expenses of the Society the money set apart for that purpose under the regulations of the Institute, and the Treasurer shall make an annual report to the Society of such expenditures. They shall have no power to involve the Society in debt.

7. These rules shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting.

## RULES OF THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY.

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

1. THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted Oct. 11, 1884; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Baltimore, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, in Baltimore, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.

## RULES OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1889.

1. THE CHICAGO SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is formed of such members of the Institute resident in Illinois as do not belong to any other Society affiliated with the Institute, and of such members outside of Illinois as may elect to be enrolled in it.

2. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, is vested in an Executive Committee of eleven members, to be chosen annually to serve for one year, or until the election of their successors. The Committee is empowered to fill such vacancies as may occur through the demise or resignation of any of its members. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Executive Committee shall choose from its own number a President and two Vice-Presidents, and may appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer. It shall have no power to involve the Society in any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, and may not levy any tax upon the members in addition to their annual subscription.

4. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Chicago on the first Saturday of November at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Executive Committee shall report upon the work of the Society and of the Institute during the preceding year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, by three members of the Executive Committee, or by any ten members of the Society.

5. These rules may be changed at an annual meeting only, and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members a fortnight before the meeting.

## RULES OF THE DETROIT SOCIETY.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

1. THE name of the Society shall be The Archæological Institute of America, — Detroit Society.

2. The members shall consist of residents of Detroit, or of any other city or town in the State of Michigan.

3. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be an Executive Committee of five. The President and First Vice-President shall be *ex officio* members thereof.

4. The entire government of the Society, including the election of members, shall be vested in the Executive Committee, subject to the direction and control of the Society.

5. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November of each year, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

6. All officers shall be chosen by ballot, to serve one year, or until their successors are chosen.

7. Special meetings may be called by the President.

8. The moneys of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the President and Treasurer, under the supervision and control of the Executive Committee.

9. The annual dues shall be \$10. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of all dues on the payment of \$100. The Society shall have no power to levy any assessment on members in addition to their annual dues, nor incur any indebtedness beyond the cash means of the Society.

## RULES OF THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884 ; and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Minnesota, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer ; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be also a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by five members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change ; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.



## RULES OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

ADOPTED DECEMBER 6, 1889.

1. THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY of the Archæological Institute of America is organized under the Regulations of the Institute adopted October 11, 1884, and is intended to include those members of the Institute resident in Wisconsin, and such other members as may choose to belong to it.

2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer; which officers shall also, *ex officio*, constitute an Executive Committee. These officers shall serve for one year, or until the election of their successors.

3. The entire government of the Society is vested in the Executive Committee, which shall be, also, a Committee on Membership, having full power to elect new members, and having the function to use diligent effort to extend the interest in the work of the Society, and to increase its membership.

4. The officers shall not have power to incur for the Society any expense not covered by its share of the funds of the Institute, or to assess the members more than the annual dues of \$10.

5. An annual meeting of the Society shall be held, at such place as is designated by the Executive Committee, on the last Saturday in April, for the election of officers and of delegates to the Council of the Institute, and for any other business. Special meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee. The quorum of the Society shall be constituted by seven members present.

6. These rules shall not be changed except at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting called by the President or by any three members of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of considering such a change; and notice of the proposed change shall be sent to members three weeks before the meeting.



# ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

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## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE : —

THE past year has been of no inconsiderable importance and interest in the history of the Institute, although it has not carried on directly any work in the field.

At the annual meeting of the Council, held in New York on the 11th of May, 1889, information having been received that the Greek government would grant to the Institute the concession of the privilege to excavate the site of Delphi, provided the sum required for the expropriation of the village of Kastri, now standing on the site, should be obtained before the 1st of December, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted : —

“Whereas, the opportunity now offered to explore and excavate the site of ancient Delphi is unique in its importance, and should not be allowed to escape, and

“Whereas, if the work is to be done, it is the obvious duty of the Institute to undertake it, therefore,

“Resolved, that the Council issue an address to the public,



promising to conduct the excavation for five years, provided a sum of not less than \$75,000 be raised for the purchase and expropriation of land at Kastri.

“Resolved, that such excavation shall be conducted under the management of the American School at Athens.

“Resolved, that the Council pledges for five years so much of the income of the Institute as may remain after the usual necessary appropriations have been met, and not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year.”

A Committee, consisting of the President, Professor W. R. Ware, and Mr. Russell Sturgis, was appointed to prepare the Address to the Public, and to take such measures as might seem best fitted for securing the required sum for the purchase of the site. The Address was accordingly drawn up, but various public circumstances led the Committee to defer its issue until the early autumn. It was then published, signed by the members of the Council, and by other persons whose co-operation in the work was deemed likely to add to the weight of the appeal with the public. A copy of the Address, with the signatures attached, is appended to this Report.

It was obvious to the Committee having the matter in charge that special exertions would be needed in order to obtain so considerable a sum for an object the importance of which to the interests of the higher education of America might not be at once fully appreciated. Accordingly they resolved to ask Mr. William C. Lawton to act as salaried agent for the Institute, to endeavor to arouse interest in the work, to solicit subscriptions, and at the same time

to increase the membership of the Institute. Mr. Lawton accepted the proposal made to him, and entered upon his duties in July. His zeal, industry, and intelligence have been productive of great gain to the Institute, though the response to his well directed efforts did not correspond as regards subscriptions to the expectations, much less to the hopes, of the Council. It soon became evident that the sum required for the concession of the site of Delphi could not be obtained within the limit of time originally fixed. There seemed, however, to be sufficient ground for belief that the amount might be raised by persistent effort, if a longer period were allowed for the work. A representation of the conditions was accordingly made to the Greek government, through Dr. Waldstein, then in Athens, and the limit of time for securing, if possible, the required sum was graciously extended. An independent committee of persons interested in the matter was thereupon formed in Boston, early in the present year, and through its efforts a subscription of about twenty-five thousand dollars has been made in Boston and its neighborhood. This subscription, added to what had previously been subscribed, mainly in New England, in response to the original appeal to the public, and to Mr. Lawton's efforts, makes the sum actually obtained up to the present time something more than \$30,000.

To this amount New York, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and the West generally, have contributed

almost nothing.<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia has contributed less than one thousand dollars.

The Council cannot but regard this as a disappointing and unsatisfactory result. In spite of the generally ready and liberal response of the wealthier part of the community to innumerable calls for contributions to objects more or less deserving, an enormous surplus of private means remains to be used for the public welfare. The comparative indifference to the Delphi project is, doubtless, largely due to the fact that it gives no positive assurance of brilliant tangible results, and holds out the certain promise only of intellectual gains and immaterial honors. And therefore, though the work is of a nature to stimulate interest in the things best worthy of study, and to touch the imagination of every person susceptible to the appeal of poetic association and noble memories, this general indifference to it is not perhaps surprising. But it is matter of surprise, that, among the many rich men in our many rich cities, not one should have been moved by the certainty of honorable and enduring recognition and remembrance to supply the means for a work that would connect his name with the history of Greece herself.

The Council are unwilling to give up the hope of ultimate success in raising the comparatively small sum now required. They renew their appeal to the

<sup>1</sup> Since this Report was adopted by the Council there have been promises of aid from Chicago and New York, but nothing has reached the Treasurer's hands. In the next Annual Report it is hardly to be doubted that both New York and Chicago will be liberally represented on the list of subscriptions.

members of the Institute and to the public. If each member of the Institute would give or would obtain the sum of fifty dollars, the work would be practically done. If this opportunity be allowed to pass, we shall have failed to secure the one supreme prize which Classical Archæology has to offer, and thereby lost the splendid exceptional occasion for taking the lead, for the time being, in the work of adding to knowledge of the most interesting monuments of Greek antiquity. It is not to be admitted that our West, full of energy and intelligence and wealth, will fail to do her part. If she will but add as much as has been now subscribed in the East, the completion of the sum is certain.

It is to the West that the Council naturally turns for aid at this moment, because it has the great satisfaction of recording the establishment during the past year of four vigorous branch Societies, in Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Madison. No event in the history of the Institute has been of such promise as this in regard to the extent and vigor of its work. The desire so often expressed in previous Reports for the co-operation of the West is now gratified. The national character of the Institute is more manifest than ever, and its resources are largely increased.

In view of the actual and prospective growth of the Institute, the question of the best method by which the independent life and interest of each Society may be best maintained, in connection with

the common work of the Institute as a single organization, deserves careful consideration.

It appears to the Council to be desirable, that, while it should carry on, in charge of the Institute at large, some investigation, like that which it hopes to undertake at Delphi, or like that which it conducted through Mr. Bandelier in New Mexico, each local Society should, if possible, undertake some independent work, the direction of which should be entirely in the hands of the Society's officers. Thus, supposing a Society to raise the means for supporting an investigator in the field, in Mexico, or in Central or South America, for the performance of a special task, or for general research, his reports should be made to the Society, and then sent to the General Secretary for submission to the Council, and for publication in the regular series of the Papers of the Institute, due credit being given in the volume to the special Society. In accordance with the By-Laws framed for the sake of securing harmony in the efforts of the Institute, the proposed undertakings of each Society require the approval of the Council, on which every Society is fully represented according to the number of its members. If any Society should not be able to obtain the means for prosecuting independent work, its own conditions will suggest to it other modes for quickening and maintaining interest in the studies which it is established to promote.

The Council look for a further increase of branches during the coming year. The condition of the In-



stitute is satisfactory, provided it succeeds in securing Delphi. During the past year the Council has had the pleasure of sending out to the members the first part of Mr. Bandelier's Final Report on his Investigations in the Southwest, — a contribution of very great value to American Archæology. With the School at Athens answering every legitimate expectation, with new volumes of Papers in press adding to our knowledge alike of American and of Classical Antiquity, with an increasing prospect of future usefulness, the Institute is fulfilling the hopes of its founders.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, *President.*

HENRY DRISLER, *Vice-President.*

DAVID L. BARTLETT.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER.

ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.

ALLAN MARQUAND.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

JOHN P. PETERS.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

*Council for 1889-90.*

# ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

## TREASURER'S REPORT, MAY 1st, 1890.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash Balance in Bank, May 1, 1889 . . . . .	\$2,932.46
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, Boston Society . . . . .	1,093.25
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, New York Society . . . . .	1,215.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1888-90, Chicago Society . . . . .	1,538.50
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, Baltimore Society . . . . .	540.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, Detroit Society . . . . .	830.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, Wisconsin Society . . . . .	378.00
Annual Subscriptions, 1889-90, Philadelphia Society . . . . .	48.00
Deficit Excavation Fund . . . . .	5,278.76
Interest . . . . .	68.77
Donated and Upheld Sale of Publications . . . . .	15.75
	<hr/> \$13,938.49

### EXPENSES.

Appropriations:—	
Salary in Advance . . . . .	\$950.00
Journal of Archaeology . . . . .	500.00
Egypt Excavation Fund . . . . .	100.00
	<hr/> \$1,550.00
William C. Lowell Salary and Expenses . . . . .	2,076.48
Publications:—	
Clarke's Assoc. . . . .	\$441.00
Paid W. S. Merrill ten years Index . . . . .	225.30
Paid Alfred Emerson Appendix to Annual Report . . . . .	50.00
Randelber's Report . . . . .	1,284.56
Tenth Annual Report, Printing . . . . .	287.70
"                    Appendix . . . . .	20.00
Expressage to Western Societies . . . . .	42.74
	<hr/> \$2,351.10
General Expense . . . . .	20.85
Cash Balance in Bank, May 1, 1890 . . . . .	7,940.06
	<hr/> \$13,938.49

PERCIVAL LOWELL, *Treasurer.*



## APPENDIX.

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### I.

#### REPORT OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY TO THE COUNCIL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 19, 1890.

THE New York Society presents to the Council of the Archæological Institute of America its Report for the year ending May 10, 1890.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held in November, 1889, Mr. De Peyster declining to serve as President for another year, Dr. Henry Drisler was elected President. The former Vice-Presidents were re-elected, viz. : Dr. Howard Crosby, Judge Charles P. Daly, Mr. Henry G. Marquand, and Bishop Henry C. Potter. Professor Ware declining to serve for another year, and being about to leave the country, Mr. Russell Sturgis was elected Secretary. The Treasurer, Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, was re-elected.

The Committee on Membership had served only one year ; but it was stated and urged by members of that committee that it was expedient that frequent changes should take place ; it was assumed that the influence possessed by one committee, and its power of getting members, would be nearly exhausted during the first year of its incumbency, and that a new committee had better begin the new year. This view being accepted, as it would seem, by the members present at the annual meeting, a new committee was elected, consisting of Mr. Henry O. Avery, Mr. Alfred Gudeman, Professor William G. Hale, Mr. Edward H. Kendall, Professor Allan Marquand, and Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall, the President being a member *ex officio*. Professor Augustus C. Merriam was elected a Delegate to the Council of the Institute, to replace Mr. Harper, who had resigned during the

summer ; the other members of the Council, holding over, were Dr. Drisler, Mr. De Peyster, Mr. Sturgis, and Professor Marquand.<sup>1</sup>

The membership, at the time of this annual meeting of the Society, consisted of seventeen Life Members and one hundred and eighty-seven Annual Members. Of these Annual Members, some few had already sent in their resignations, or had intimated their wish to resign. The next ensuing sending of the Treasurer's bills brought these resignations forward, or called attention to them, and early in the year five of them were put on record. There have been lost by death, Miss Julia Gibbons, — who, however, had died before the last Annual Meeting, though not so recorded on the Secretary's list, — Robert B. Minturn, Henry O. Avery, and John Jacob Astor. We have therefore to deduct nine names from the above list of two hundred and four Life and Annual Members. The energy of the newly elected Committee on Membership has resulted in the accession of sixty-four new members, of whom nine are Life Members. One member of the Institute has been transferred from the Boston Society to the New York Society, namely, Professor Thomas D. Seymour of New Haven. The present roll of membership is therefore twenty-five Life Members and two hundred and thirty-five Annual Members.

The increase in membership has entitled the Society to a sixth member of the Council, and the place so made has been filled by the election of Professor Seymour.

The attempt to hold archæological and artistic meetings, where subjects of permanent interest and value should be treated of and discussed, which was so successful last year, has been renewed this year, though perhaps with less success. Perhaps the absence of our beloved former Secretary, Professor Ware, perhaps the curious epidemic illness which affected New York society so much in the middle of the winter, perhaps other causes, have made the meetings less full in their attendance than could be wished, and have deprived them of much of that enthusiasm and movement without which they can hardly be supported very successfully. It is to be put on record, however, that the latest meetings, namely, those held during the month of April, have been much fuller than those held early in the winter.

<sup>1</sup> At a subsequent meeting of the Society, Dr. Drisler resigned his seat in the Council, and Hon. Seth Low was elected in his place, in accordance with the terms of Mr. Low's election to the Presidency of the Institute.

The following papers have been read, or addresses delivered, viz. : Mr. William C. Lawton, the newly appointed agent of the Institute delivered an address on the Archæological Institute and its ends and aims, with special reference to Delphi, on the 4th of December ; on the 20th of December, Mr. Thomas Davidson read a paper on the subject, "The Homeric Myths: Are they Hellenic?" ; on the 10th of January, Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh delivered an address with lantern illustrations on "Native Architecture of the Southwest" ; on the 31st of January, Professor A. C. Merriam read a paper on "Telegraphing among the Ancients," with especial reference to the fire signals of the Greeks, which address is about to be issued by the Institute ; on the 21st of April, Professor A. L. Frothingham of Princeton delivered an address with lantern illustrations on the subject "Among the Old Cities and Monasteries near Rome" ; and on the 5th of May, Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton delivered an address on "The Origin of Doric Architecture." There is still to be delivered an address by Dr. Alfred Gudeman, "Literary Frauds among the Ancients," which is set down for the evening of the 19th of May.

It will be observed that the speakers this year have been, almost altogether, different from those of last year. The attempt has been to make the list of our possible lecturers as large as may be. In this way, ten different gentlemen have been secured as competent and instructive speakers, and there are three or four more who could be counted upon on almost any occasion, who have been prevented by minor accidents from addressing us. There is no reason why this list should not be greatly increased. Although New York is not a place where scholarship occupies a large proportional amount of time and interest, the aggregate amount is large, and another year ought to see our list of possible speakers increased to a score or more. It should be the business of the officers of the next Society year to see to this, because evidently the first step in making the subject of archæology interesting, and the status of our Institute honorable and influential, is to make the subject itself a little less strange and unfamiliar than it has hitherto been.

The Society desires to express in this place its strong sense of the uniform kindness of the authorities of Columbia College in granting us the use, night after night, of an excellent room, lighted, heated, and cared for in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The great

service which Columbia College does the community by its willing aid in these matters cannot be too highly appreciated. Without this help, it would be difficult for us to hold our meetings.

The large addition to our membership, and the serious work done in the way of meetings and addresses, have not been without considerable outlay, and the Society frankly owns to having largely exceeded in expense the amount allowed to it by the terms of the regulations of the Institute.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows : —

#### NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY

*In Account with M. TAYLOR PYNE, Treasurer, for six months ending  
May 11, 1890.*

DR.		CR.	
To paid on requisitions of Secretary for disburse- ments for postage, print- ing, expressage, mailing, etc. . . . .	\$493.68	By Balance, Nov. 11, 1890 . .	\$147.82
Balance, May 11, 1890 . .	2,284.14	" Annual dues received both for this and previous year . . . . .	1,830.00
	<u>\$2,777.82</u>	" Life Members' dues . .	800.00
E. & O. E.			<u>\$2,777.82</u>
	(Signed,)	M. TAYLOR PYNE, Treasurer.	

(Signed,) M. TAYLOR PYNE, *Treasurer.*

The Treasurer also reports that there is due one Life Member's fee of \$100, and the considerable sum of \$1030 from Annual Members' assessments, of which much the largest part is only recently due and payable. It is to be feared, however, that some small part of the total amount due will never be received, as there are members of the Society who are thoughtless of their obligations, and seem hardly to realize that they have assumed the responsibilities of membership.

It will be seen that the outlay of the Society for the year has been double its proper share of the income which is gained for the Institute. Two hundred and thirty-five Annual Members entitle us to \$235 of annual expense, and no more ; but almost exactly this sum was expended during the preceding year of 1888-89. The larger expenses of this year have been caused partly by an increased number of meetings, partly by the very considerable expense of sending out an invitation signed by the Committee on Membership, and ad-



dressed to about fifteen hundred citizens of New York and vicinity, and finally by the printing of an enlarged and carefully revised List of Membership. It is to be remembered that, with a society as large as the present one, the cost of sending away every individual missive, by the post or otherwise, is considerable. Thus, when there was occasion to send out Mr. Bandelier's latest volume, together with the Athens School Report, the expense was \$30, and this by contract, — a very considerable saving being made from what would have been the regular rates by either mail or carrier.

Under the present regulations of the Institute and of the Society, which last forbid the making of any assessments upon the members other than the \$10 a year due the Institute, there seems no issue from this difficulty. As regards the past year, the Society can only beg the Council to confirm the action of the officers of the New York Society in paying these bills.<sup>1</sup>

RUSSELL STURGIS, *Secretary*.

<sup>1</sup> The action asked for was taken at the annual meeting of the Council to which this Report was presented.

## II.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FUND REQUIRED  
TO SECURE THE EXPROPRIATION OF KASTRI.

DEAR SIR, — At the annual meeting of the Council of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held in New York on the 11th of May, 1889, information having been received that the Greek government had offered to the Institute the concession of the privilege to excavate the site of Delphi, provided the sum required for the expropriation of the village of Kastri, now standing on the site, should be obtained before the 1st of December next, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

“Whereas, the opportunity now offered to explore and excavate the site of ancient Delphi is unique in its importance, and should not be allowed to escape, and

“Whereas, if the work is to be done, it is the obvious duty of the Institute to undertake it, therefore,

“Resolved, that the Council issue an address to the public, promising to conduct the excavation for five years, provided a sum of not less than \$75,000 be raised for the purchase and expropriation of land at Kastri.

“Resolved, that such excavation shall be conducted under the management of the American School at Athens.

“Resolved, that the Council pledges for five years so much of the income of the Institute as may remain after the usual necessary appropriations have been met, and not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year.”

The investigation of the remains at Delphi is the most interesting and important work now remaining to be accomplished in the field of Classical Archæology. The part which Delphi played in the history of Greece is too well known to need recounting. The imagination of every man who recognizes what modern civilization owes to ancient Greece is stirred by the name of Delphi as by no other name except that of Athens. The centre of Greek religion

for centuries, the site of its most famous oracle, the meeting-place of its greatest Council, the locality adorned by many of the noblest works of the incomparable genius of the Greeks, and crowded with poetic as well as with historic associations throughout the whole period of the glory of Greece, — Delphi will be forever one of the most sacred seats of the life of the human race. To recover what may now be recovered of the remains of its ancient greatness, to ascertain all that may now be ascertained concerning the character of its famous buildings, to collect the fragments of the works of art which lie buried in the soil, to gather the inscriptions with which its walls were covered, to gain all possible knowledge concerning it, — is a task of the highest honor to those who may accomplish it, and one which Americans may well be proud and glad to undertake.

The precise sum required to secure the expropriation of the ground, and to compensate the inhabitants of Kastri, whose houses now occupy the site of Delphi, cannot be stated. It is probable that about \$80,000 will be needed, and that this sum must be secured before the Greek government will grant the concession. The amount has been determined approximately by the surveys and estimates of two commissions of French and Greek engineers. It is for this sum, therefore, that we ask the public.

The Council hopes for an immediate response to this appeal. They trust that every one interested in the progress of classical studies in America, every one who recognizes his own indebtedness to Greece for the most precious gifts of civilization, will contribute according to his means to the proposed work. They will be glad to receive contributions of any amount, and they request that contributions be sent directly to either the President or the Treasurer of the Institute (PERCIVAL LOWELL, 40 Water Street, Boston), or to any other of the subscribers to this appeal.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, <i>President</i> ,	HENRY DRISLER, <i>Vice-President</i> ,
MARTIN BRIMMER,	RUSSELL STURGIS,
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,	JOSEPH W. HARPER,
FRANCIS PARKMAN,	ALLAN MARQUAND,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,	DAVID L. BARTLETT,
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,	DANIEL C. GILMAN,
JOHN P. PETERS,	<i>Council.</i>



We heartily join in this appeal.

THOMAS D. SEYMOUR, *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.*

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, *Director of the School 1882-83.*

J. C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, " " " 1884-85.

FREDERIC D. ALLEN, " " " 1885-86.

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE, " " " 1886-87.

AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, " " " 1887-88.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, *Permanent Director.*

ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ.

HOWARD CROSBY.

HORACE H. FURNESS.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

C. L. HUTCHINSON.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

CYRUS NORTHROP.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

WILLIAM PEPPER.

HENRY C. POTTER.

JULIUS SACHS.

WILLIAM R. WARE.

Fuller information as to the project will be given, and correspondence regarding its advancement is invited, by WILLIAM C. LAWTON, *Secretary to the Committee*, Cambridge, Mass.

## III.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE.

THE Council is gratified in being able to present to the members of the Archæological Institute of America the following official statement concerning the work and publications of the Imperial German Archæological Institute, to which every student of classical antiquity owes a debt of inextinguishable gratitude. This illustrious society has never made more valuable contributions to the progress of archæological studies than during recent years.

The Imperial German Archæological Institute, being the immediate heir and successor of the former *Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* founded at Rome in 1829, carries on its scientific work from its three centres, at Berlin (Secretary General, Professor A. Conze, President of the Central Direction of the Institute), at Rome (Secretaries, Professor E. Petersen and Dr. C. Huelsen), and at Athens (Drs. W. Dörpfeld and P. Wolters). It aims at promoting the study of the monuments of classical antiquity, particularly those of the Greek, Roman, and Etruscan civilizations.

An immense number of choice and important monuments of architecture, as well as of sculpture and painting, have been published by the Institute in the long series of the *Monumenti Inediti* (1829-1885), a publication replaced since 1886 by the *Antike Denkmäler*, which avail themselves of the new and more perfect methods of reproduction (12 large plates a year, 60 plates forming one volume). Papers of larger or smaller extent, dealing with the whole field of Classical Archæology, formed the contents of the *Annali* (1829-1885), as, since 1886, they form those of the *Jahrbuch*, which also serves as a continuation of the *Archäologische Zeitung* (1843-1885), founded by E. Gerhard. Since 1889 the *Jahrbuch* has been enlarged by the addition of a supplement, the *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, which, besides a variety of notices and smaller scientific contributions, contains especially the reports of the meetings of the Berlin Archæological Society, and a bibliography as complete as possible of the recent archæological literature of all countries. Two other periodicals

of the Institute, the *Mittheilungen der athenischen Abtheilung* and the *Mittheilungen* (or *Bullettino*) *der römischen Abtheilung*, both of them illustrated by a number of smaller plates, afford news of recent discoveries, and publish special investigations of monuments of Greece and the surrounding lands, and of Italy and other western countries, thus continuing to fulfil on a larger scale a task formerly assumed by the *Bullettino* and in part by the *Annali* of the Roman Institute. Finally, the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* serves as a supplement to the large *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, edited for the Berlin Academy by Th. Mommsen and his collaborators, and publishes the *Addenda* thereto.

Moreover, the Institute has undertaken the complete publication of certain classes of monuments. The illustrations are compared critically with the originals, wherever these may be found, in order to secure copies which may be relied upon, and thus to offer the indispensable foundation for any serious archæological research. Of such a kind are the collection of *Etruscan Mirrors*, begun by E. Gerhard (4 volumes, 1843 to 1867), and now continued by G. Körte; the collection of the *Reliefs of Etruscan Sepulchral Urns*, commenced in 1870 by H. Brunn, and being continued also by G. Körte; the series of *Ancient Terra-cottas*, published under the direction of R. Kekulé, two volumes of which have already appeared; and the collection of *Ancient Sarcophagus Reliefs*, the editing of which by C. Robert has just begun. In the same line lies the collection of *Attic Sepulchral Reliefs*, edited by A. Conze for the Vienna Academy, with the support of the Archæological Institute; of this undertaking, too, the first instalment has just been issued (Stuttgart and Berlin, W. Spemann, price, M. 60). All these collections are of equal importance for archæological work with the *Corpora Inscriptionum* for epigraphical studies.

Another large publication of the Institute, of a peculiar character, is the great *Map of Attica*, edited by E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, a work based on an entirely new survey by officers of the Prussian general staff, and generally acknowledged as the indispensable foundation of a detailed knowledge of the soil and the monumental history of Attica. The *Map of Mykenai* prepared by Captain Steffen may be regarded as a valuable appendix to this work. Quite recently R. Koldewey's important monograph on the *Ancient Monuments of Lesbos* has been published by the Institute, accompanied by a number of maps and plans drawn up by H. Kiepert.

Other special publications will be seen in the following complete list of the publications of the Institute, all of which, except Nos. 12, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, and 25, either have been published, or are for sale, by the publisher, Georg Reimer, at Berlin.

## LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT BERLIN, ROME, AND ATHENS.

*A. Periodicals.*

1. Monumenti inediti pubblicati dall' Instituto. 12 vols. Rome, 1829-1885. Large folio. Price of each number containing 12 plates up to 1860, M. 12; from 1861, M. 20. Of the whole series, M. 884.
2. Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. 57 vols. Rome, 1829-1885. 8vo. Price of each volume up to 1860, M. 8; from 1861, M. 15; of the whole series, M. 631.
3. Bullettino dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. 57 vols. Rome, 1829-1885. 8vo. Price of each volume up to 1860, M. 4; from 1861, M. 5; of the whole series, M. 253.  
N. B. The Monumenti, Annali, and Bullettini of 1854 and of 1855, and the Monumenti and Annali of 1856, are combined so as to form for each of these years but one volume in small folio.
4. Repertorio universale delle Opere dell' Instituto. 6 vols. Rome, 1848-1889. 8vo. Price of Vol. I., 1834-1843, M. 8; of Vol. II., 1844-1853, M. 8; of Vol. III., 1854-1856, M. 2.40; of Vol. IV., 1857-1863, M. 4.80; of Vol. V., 1864-1873, M. 5.60; of Vol. VI., 1874-1885, M. 4.60. The index of the volumes from 1829 to 1833 is to be found at the end of the Annali for 1833.
5. Memorie dell' Instituto. Rome, 1832. 8vo. M. 12.
6. Nuove Memorie dell' Instituto. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1865-1868. M. 18.
7. Archäologische Zeitung. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1843-1885. 43 vols. 4to. Price of each volume, M. 12; of the complete set, M. 516.
8. Register zur Archäologischen Zeitung, Jahrgang I. - XLII. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1886.
9. Antike Denkmäler, herausg. vom Kais. Deutschen Archäologischen Institut. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1886. Large folio. Price of each annual number, M. 40, five numbers forming one volume.
10. Jahrbuch des Kais. Deutschen Arch. Inst. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1886. 4to. Price of each volume, M. 16.
11. Jahrbuch, etc., Ergänzungshefte. — I. J. Strzygowski, die Calenderbilder des Chronographen vom Jahre 354. Mit 30 Tafeln. Berlin, 1888. 4to. M. 30. — II. R. Bohn, Alterthümer von Aegae. Mit 75 Abbildungen. Berlin, 1889. 4to. M. 25.
12. Mittheilungen des Kais. D. Arch. Inst., Römische Abtheilung. Rome, Loescher, from 1886. 8vo. Price of each volume, M. 12.
13. Mittheilungen des Kais. D. Arch. Inst., Athenische Abtheilung. Athen, K. Wilberg, from 1876. 8vo. Price of each volume, M. 12.
14. Ephemeris Epigraphica, Corporis Inscriptionum Latinarum Supplementum, edita iussu Instituti Archæologici Romani. 7 vols. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1872. Price of Vol. I., M. 6; Vol. II., M. 8; Vol. III., M. 10; Vol. IV., M. 16; Vol. V., M. 20.20; Vol. VI., M. 8; Vol. VII., Nos. 1-3, M. 13.

*B. Publications of entire Classes of Monuments.*

15. Enr. Brunn, *I Rilievi delle Urne Etrusche*. Vol. I. Rome, 1870. 4to. M. 60.
16. G. Körte, *I Rilievi delle Urne Etrusche*. Vol. II., No. 1. Berlin, 1890. 4to. M. 40.
17. E. Gerhard, *Etruskische Spiegel*. Band V., bearbeitet von A. Klügmann und G. Körte, Heft 1-9. Berlin, G. Reimer, from 1884. Price of each number, M. 9.
18. R. Kekulé, *Die antiken Terracotten*. Berlin and Stuttgart, W. Spemann. Folio. Band I., *Die Terracotten von Pompeji*, bearbeitet von H. von Rohden. 1880. M. 60. — Band II., *Die Terracotten von Sicilien*, bearbeitet von R. Kekulé. 1884. M. 75.
19. C. Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophagreliefe*. Band II., *Mythologische Cyklen*. 65 Tafeln mit Text. Berlin, Grote, 1890. M. 225.
20. A. Furtwängler und C. Löschcke, *Mykenische Thongefässe*. 12 large colored plates with letter-press. Berlin, 1879. M. 40.
21. A. Furtwängler und G. Löschcke, *Mykenische Vasen, vorhellenische Thongefässe aus dem Gebiete des Mittelmeeres*. 44 large plates with letter-press. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1886. M. 115.

*C. Special Publications.*

22. E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*. Large folio. Berlin, Dietr. Reimer, 1881-1889. Heft I., 4 maps with letter-press, 1881, M. 12. II., 4 maps with letter-press by A. Milchhoefer, 1883, M. 16. III., 5 maps, 1884, M. 12. IV., 4 maps, 1886, M. 10. V., 3 maps, 1887, M. 8. VI., 1 map and letter-press to Nos. III.-VI. by A. Milchhoefer, 1889, M. 7.
23. Steffen, *Karten von Mykenai*. Berlin, Dietr. Reimer, 1884. 2 maps in large folio and letter-press by Steffen and Lolling, in 4to. M. 16.
24. R. Koldewey, *Die antiken Bauwerke der Insel Lesbos*. Mit 29 Tafeln und Textabbildungen und zwei Karten von Heinr. Kiepert. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1890. Folio. M. 80.
25. *Das Kuppelgrab von Menidi*, herausgegeben vom Institut in Athen. Athen, Wilberg, 1880. 4to. M. 8.
26. G. B. de Rossi, *Piante Iconografiche e Prospettiche di Roma anteriori al Secolo XVI*. With 12 large plates. Rome, 1879. 4to. M. 32.
27. R. Schoene, *Le Antichità del Museo Bocchi di Adria*. Rome, 1878. 4to. M. 24.
28. O. Kellermann, *Vigilum Romanorum latercula duo Cælimontana*. Rome, 1835. 4to. M. 640.
29. W. Henzen, *Scavi nel bosco sacro dei Fratelli Arvali*. Rome, 1868. Folio. M. 16.
30. H. Jordan, *De Formæ Urbis Romæ Fragmento novo*. Rome, 1883. 4to. M. 160.
31. A. Michaelis, *Geschichte des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, 1829-1879*. Berlin, 1879. M. 6.

32. A. Michaelis, *Storia dell' Instituto Archeologico Germanico*, 1829-1879. Rome, 1879. M. 4.80.
33. Alex. Iwanoff, *Darstellungen aus der heiligen Geschichte*. Berlin, G. Reimer. 14 parts, each containing 15 large plates in fac-simile. Price of each part, M. 80.
34. Botkin, *Biographie Alexander Iwanoffs*. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1880. 4to. M. 10.

Nos. 33 and 34 have been published in compliance with a testamentary disposition of the Russian architect, Sergius Iwanoff.

Mr. William C. Lawton, Secretary of the Archæological Institute of America, will receive and transmit orders for the publications of the Imperial German Archæological Institute, and will afford any further information concerning them that may be desired.

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